FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 053 16 March 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Petrov Previews 32d Round of MBFR Talks AA 1
NATO Coming to Talks With 'Unrealistic Posture' AA 2
[Kachanov]
Zamyatin: No Merger of START, INF Talks AA 2
[Milan L'UNITA 14 Mar]
Issues Before Geneva Disarmament Conference AA 3
East-West Cooperation on Arms Reduction Urged AA 4
[Beglov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Burt's Remarks Termed 'Irresponsible Inventions' CC 1
Rogers' Statements on First Strike Options Scored CC 1
NATO Sponsored Anti-Polish UN Resolution Fails CC 2
U.S. Circulates Report on UN Voting Record CC 2
[Alekseyev]
NATO Chief, Netherlands Discuss Arms Deployment CC 3
[Pivocarov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Bogachev: Reagan Seeking To Renounce Agreements A 1
PRAVDA Denounces Washington's 'Nuclear Ambitions' A 2
[Vasilyev 14 Mar]
'Provocative Rehearsals' of Nuclear War Assailed A 3
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
U.S. Statements 'Poles Apart' From Deeds A 4
[Kalyagin]
Washington Flexing Naval 'Muscles' Around World A 5
[Fesunenko]
'Conceit' of U.S. Foreign Policy Philosophy Hit A 6
[Falin in IZVESTIYA 14 Mar]
U.S., Soviet International Outlook Contrasted A 7
[Teplov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Mar]
PRAVDA Views Aftermath of 'Super Tuesday' A 10
[15 Mar]
Anti-Semitism Said To Be 'On Rampage' in U.S. A 11
[Serebrennikov]
'Terrorist' Acts Against UN Mission Viewed A 12
[Manakov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Mar]

CHINA

Border River Navigation Meeting With PRC Held B 1
PRC's NPC Session Scheduled for Mid-May B 1
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow Marks 35th Anniversary of USSR-DPRK Pact C 1
DPRK Youth Delegation Tours Industrial Area C 3
Two New USSR-Built Projects Aid MPR's Industry C 3
[Nanzaydorzh in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 11]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Cites DRA Forces' Role at Army Rally D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
DRA Forces' Anti-'Bandits' Operation Described D 1
[Skrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Mar]
USSR Air Defense Regiment in DRA Receives Award D 4
[Krauze in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar]
USSR Soldiers in DRA Have 'High Sense' of Duty D 5
[Fadeyev]
DRA Refugees in Pakistan Complain of 'Coercion' D 5
DRA Agriculture, Industry Increases Noted D 6
[Baykov in PRAVDA 10 Mar]
U.S. Stance on Two Oceans Belies 'Peace' Talk D 7
'Aggravates Tension' [Kulik] D 7
Causes 'Indignation' D 8

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Economic Ties With Philippines 'Substantial' E 1
[Redchenko]

EASTERN EUROPE

Ceausescu Receives Pact's Kulikov, Gribkov F 1
Porebski on PZPR Accountability-Election Campaign F 1
[PRAVDA 13 Mar]
USSR, Polish Writers Unions Sign Cooperation Plan F 4
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 7 Mar]
Hungarian Trade Union Delegation in USSR F 4
[TRUD 8 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Kohl's Bundestag Speech 'Insulting' to GDR G 1
No 'Positive' Steps [Ostrogorskiy] G 1
Expectations From Kohl U.S. Visit Rebutted G 2
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 8 Mar]

Vogel Moscow News Conference on 'Frank' Talks G 3
[PRAVDA 15 Mar]
Visit Overview G 4
Vogel Interview G 5
Comparison of Vogel Moscow Departure 14 Mar G 6
Komsomol's Mishin Meets With PCF's Marchais G 6
[Korolev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Mar]
Ponomarev Interview on Greek Ties, Disarmament G 7
[Litsos in Athens RIZOSPASTIS 11 Mar]
Greek Premier Seeks Greater 'Peace,' 'Detente' G 9
[Shakhunyan in IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Anniversary of Soviet-Greek Relations Marked G 11
[Miroshnik in PRAVDA 8 Mar]
Athens Public Meeting G 12
USSR Deputy Foreign Minister's Ankara Stopover G 12
[Ankara]
Portugal's Soares in U.S. To Settle Problems G 13
[Kovalev]
U.S.-Portuguese Military Cooperation Increasing G 13
[Khabarev]
Italians Protest Cruise Deployment in Italy G 14
Vorotnikov Receives Italian Ambassador 14 Mar G 15
Rome Appeal Court Decision on Antonov 'Puzzling' G 15
Details of Eliasson's Moscow Talks Provided G 15
[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 11 Mar]
Maltsev on Sweden's Neutrality G 16
[Helsinki]
PRAVDA Editor Meets Swedish CP Leadership G 17
Finland's SKP Committee Urges Party Unity G 17
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Aliyev Talks With Rif'at al-Asad H 1
[15 Mar]
Arab Leaque Meets in Baghdad on Iran-Iraq War H 1
[Grechkov]
Iraqis Halt Iranian Offensive Near Basrah H 2
[Fesunenko]
Iran's Use of Children Noted H 2
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
IRNA 'Lies' About USSR Chemical Weapons Rebutted H 2
[Lebedeva]
U.S. Threat to Peace Seen in Persian Gulf Region H 3
[Lebedeva]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Alleges CIA-Mossad Links H 4
[Nikolayev 10 Mar]
U.S., Israel To Sign Tracking Station Contract H 6
Commentary Rebuts Israeli 'Slander' of USSR H 7
'Significant' Cooperation Meeting With Algeria H 8
[Filatov in PRAVDA 3 Mar]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Roundup on U.S.-S. Africa-Angola Talks J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
U.S., RSA Said Behind Mozambique 'Resistance' J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar]
CPSU Delegation Meets With Zambia's Kaunda J 2
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Religious Unrest Causing Nigerian Disturbances J 2
[IZVESTIYA 6 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report at Kiev Plenum R 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 7 Mar]
Longer Version of KGB Chief's Electoral Speech R 16
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 21 Feb]
Interior Minister Fedorchuk Interviewed R 25
[IZVESTIYA 2 Mar]
Aliyev Tours Azerbaijan, Inspects Facilities R 29
21 Feb [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 22 Feb] R 29
22 Feb [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 Feb] R 31
Gromyko Tours Minsk, Visits Facilities R 33
Meets Belorussian Officials R 33
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 29 Feb]
Departs For Moscow 28 Feb R 33
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 29 Feb]
Romanov Concludes Leningrad Visit 26 Feb R 34
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Feb]
Marshal Sokolov Meets Leningrad Constituency R 34
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Feb]
Presidium Amends Law on Crimes Against State R 34
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
Editorial on Continuity of Peace Policy R 35
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Interview on Anniversary of People's Militia R 37

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Indian Cosmonauts To Start Pre-Flight Training U 1
Satellite Launched 15 Mar; Functioning Normally U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Dutch Professor Says Poison Gas of Soviet Make V 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 13 Mar]
Kutakhov Addresses Gagarin Commemoration V 1
Air Force Colonel Dies 'In Performance of Duties' V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Mar]

PETROV PREVIEWS 32D ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

LD151147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Mikhail Petrov writes:

The 32d round of talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe begins in Vienna on 16 March. These talks have already lasted more than 10 years, but no practical results have yet been achieved at them.

The reason for such a situation lies in the absence of political will among the NATO countries participating in the talks to reach agreement on an equal and mutually acceptable basis regarding the lowering of the dangerous level of military confrontation in Central Europe. This is shown by the discussion of who has how many troops in the reduction region, which the Western side has been protracting with the aim of substantiating claims to so-called "asymetrical reduction" in favor of the NATO countries, that is, claims to obtaining unilateral military advantages. Years of this discussion have shown up their completely unpromising nature, since the NATO countries, not wishing to admit the just nature of the figures officially presented by the socialist countries on their armed forces, are unable to justify their inflated evaluation of the numbers of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The aspiration of NATO countries to continue at all costs with their fruitless discussion of figures and their refusal to resolve important questions of reducing and limiting armed forces and weaponries, just like their unjustified overemphasis of questions of control -- that is what is causing stagnation at the Vienna talks.

Taking into consideration the urgent necessity, especially in the current international situation which has worsened as a result of the militarist course of Washington, of moving the Vienna talks from a standstill and clearing the path toward mutually acceptable decisions, the socialist countries undertook new and important initiatives during the course of 1983. In particular they proposed a new, simple, and practical approach to solving the problem -- to agree on reducing the Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe to equal collective levels regardless of any disputes or discrepancies in current assessments of the numbers of troops the sides have in the given area.

This approach was set out in the proposals of socialist countries of 17 February 1983. The draft of a comprehensive agreement, proposed by the socialist states in Vienna on 23 June 1983 is also based on it. The draft envisages that the sides will pledge to reduce, over a period of 3 years, their armed forces in the region of Central Europe; to agree upon lowered levels of 900,000 men (including land forces of 700,000 men and limitation of Air Force personnel to 200,000 men each). Each side would itself determine the scope of the reductions, necessary (?in order to) reach equal collective levels. Of course, the draft agreement in question also provides for the implementation of appropriate control measures.

In order to make it easier to reach the final target of the talks, the socialist states proposed that a certain proportion of Soviet and American troops be withdrawn from Central Europe on the basis of mutual example. This step, which could be implemented outside of the framework of any special agreements would, without doubt, create a more favorable atmosphere for further talks on larger reductions. The attainment of the final result, in the conviction of the socialist countries, would be easier if all direct participants would embark upon the freezing of their Armed Forces and arms in the region agreed upon for the duration of the period while the talks are in progress.

The draft agreement of the socialist countries is an integral, realistic, and precise program of practical actions aimed at making a real start on reduction of Armed Forces and arms in Central Europe. The NATO countries, however, have not as yet responded to the proposals made by the socialist states. The siting of new American nuclear missile weaponry, which has begun in West Europe, including the territory of a number of countries who are direct participants in the Vienna talks, does not, of course, promote progress at the Vienna forum.

The international public is waiting for NATO for finally display the necessary realism and give a serious response to the constructive initiatives of the socialist states. It is now up to the West.

NATO COMING TO TALKS WITH 'UNREALISTIC POSTURE'

LD152213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe resume in the Austrian capital, Vienna, on Friday. This will be the 32d round. As you know, comrades, the Vienna talks have been going on for over 10 years. But so far there have been no practical results. There is a single reason for this. The countries of the North Atlantic bloc are not displaying a desire to negotiate on the basis of equality and identical security. On the contrary, they are trying by hook or by crook to secure unilateral military superiority for themselves, in particular, by means of so-called asymmetrical reductions. The NATO countries have also come to the present round of the Vienna talks with this unrealistic posture.

As far as the socialist countries are concerned, their position at the talks is honest and constructive. Last year they put forward a whole series of initiatives which could end the deadlock given goodwill on the part of the other side. I remind you, in particular, of the fundamental principle of the solution to the problem which has been proposed by the socialist countries. The socialist countries have proposed an agreement on a reduction of the armed forces and armaments of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe to equal collective levels, irrespective of any arguments or disagreements over current assessments of the number of troops which the sides have. The draft for an all-embracing agreement which the socialist countries put forward in June 1983 is based on precisely this simple and practical approach. So, the ball is now in the Western court.

ZAMYATIN: NO MERGER OF START, INF TALKS

PM151556 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 14 Mar 84 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Zamyatin: No Merger of START and INF Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] Rome -- The Soviet Union rejects the hypothesis of a merger of the Euromissiles (INF) and strategic weapons (START) talks. This was said by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, who gave a talk yesterday evening organized by the IAI (International Affairs Institute). He was accompanied by Marshal Chervov, an official of the Soviet General S aff and an expert on missiles issues (at the time he was the first to admit the existence of Soviet missiles with nuclear warheads in East European countries.)

Apart from their point about the INF-START hypothesis, Zamyatin and Chervov did not add much to what was already known about Moscow's position. The former, however, did express himself in fairly cautious and conciliatory tones.

With regard to the counting of nuclear forces, Cherov argued that "we are dealing with a basic parity. This, however, will be broken by the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles. And," he added, "this applies not only to medium-range forces but also to strategic balances as a whole."

With regard to relations with Western Europe, partly in connection with current rumors of new impetus being given to the Western European Union, Zamyatin said that "the Europeans already have many problems.... We see them as trading partners and are interested in cooperation."

ISSUES BEFORE GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD151929 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva March 15 TASS -- A range of questions connected with the prevention of nuclear war is in the spotlight of attention of the delegations of countries participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. One of the most important problems among them is the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. In this connection many delegations point to the importance and topical character of the initiatives set out in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko on March 2.

The head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan called the attention of the participants in the forum to Konstantin Chernenko's pronouncement that achievement of agreement on the most important aspects of the arms race limitation and of disarmament would set the beginning to a real breakthrough in the entire international situation. He said the speech of the Soviet leader showed again what great significance the USSR attaches to this problem.

The delegations of some non-aligned countries did not hide their concern over the dangerous militaristic policy of the Reagan administration. Thus Nigeria's representative O. George said that the reason behind the impasse at the talks on nuclear weapon test ban is the lack of political good will and of the readiness to join the efforts of the international community displayed by the delegations of a group of Western countries.

The head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic S. Turbanski said that the U.S. stand at the conference goes together with its imperial policy of the build-up of nuclear arsenals, development of horrible doctrines of conducting nuclear war. Achievement of progress on a range of problems of averting nuclear war and of nuclear disarmament is possible on a practical balanced foundation set out in the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

Delegates of the conference hold that the discrepancy between Washington's words and deeds suggest that its peaceable talk is nothing else but the election-oriented propaganda smokescreen.

The Geneva Conference on Disarmament granted the request of a number of states that are not members of the forum to be permitted to participate in its work. Among these states is Socialist Republic of Vietnam and a number of large non-aligned countries.

EAST-WEST COOPERATION ON ARMS REDUCTION URGED

LD152303 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Spartak Beglov commentary]

[Text] Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic have suddenly discovered that great numbers of anxious people are demanding new ideas, new beginnings, new approaches to the problems of the day. The American senator who has given such a sensational performance in the Democratic Party's primaries, Senator Gary Hart, has called for just that: new ideas.

And the coming 35th anniversary of NATO has sparked a lot of talk about the need to refurbish the organization's political and strategic concepts.

In real life, however, it often turns out that the new is right here for all to see. In East-West relations, for instance, there's no need to search for new beginnings. It's enough to learn from the lessons of the past decade. The seventies offered a choice of either less tension and a productive dialogue or confrontation. And the socialist countries of Europe still believe that the choice made in the early seventies in favor of less tension and the Helsinki Accords and SALT I and II was a good choice. It was the only correct new road to a stable peace and cooperation between East and West.

But the attmept of the United States Administration to return to confrontation has again stalemated these relations. But what is new is the recent constructive trend in East-West relations which the United States and NATO have so hurriedly scrapped. It pays to remember this.

The Soviet Union and its allies have never turned their backs on the principles of less tension and peaceful coexistence. But for these principles to triumph there must be respect for the interests of the other side; and this respect must be shown in action, not just words.

When the United States started open preparations for nuclear war, refused to ratify SALT II and began deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe, it undermined the foundations of East-West relations and blocked the dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In view of this, the Soviet Union and its allies suggest the following as an urgent beginning: All the nuclear powers should pledge not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons, just as the Soviet Union has done unilaterally. The Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO countries should sign a treaty pledging not to use military force against each other and to maintain peace; and this should include a commitment not to initiate the use of either nuclear or conventional weapons.

And last: Nuclear weapons should be frozen on a global scale, with the Soviet Union and the United States starting the process. If anyone so wishes, this can be called a new beginning. Indeed, it is new against the background of the old priorities of Washington and NATO, priorities geared exclusively to military confrontation as a way of adjusting East-West relations.

As never before, the situation demands cooperation for the sake of a real change for the better. The Soviet Union, as Communist Party leader Konstantin Chernenko has told the head of the parliamentary group of the West German Socialist Democratic Party, Herr Vogel, is ready to work together with all political and social groups and all governments that pursue these goals.

BURT'S REMARKS TERMED 'IRRESPONSIBLE INVENTIONS'

LD160718 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 16 TASS -- At a press conference here on Thursday in connection with the forthcoming completion of the first round of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States Richard Burt contended that the Soviet Union supposedly had made no official proposals at all in the course of the first round of the conference and limited itself to mere declarations.

But the assistant secretary of state of the United States cannot but know that in Stockholm the Soviet Union together with its allies came up with major initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust which has been seriously undermined by the policy and actions of the United States Administration and the NATO bloc. These proposals have evoked a widespread positive response among the countries participating in the conference and in the international arena in general.

By airing such irresponsible inventions the high-placed American representative demonstrated the Reagan administration's readiness to resort to any unscrupulous methods, including open slander, in its futile attempts to undermine the mounting support for the USSR's peaceloving foreign policy course.

ROGERS' STATEMENTS ON FIRST STRIKE OPTIONS SCORED

LD151843 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo March 15 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is getting ready for a nuclear war and planning first strike options, while making pseudo-peacemaking assurances clearly prompted by the election campaign considerations. A fresh proof of that came in a statement by General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, at the recent NATO symposium in Oslo attended by about 300 high-ranking officers from the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, Norway and other NATO countries.

Addressing the symposium, General Rogers said that NATO must not discard its doctrine calling for the first use of nuclear weapons. Intimidating the gathering with the "Soviet military threat", he insisted that the conventional weapons buildup should continue at a high pace alongside the race in nuclear armaments. Another proof of the firm allegiance of the present U.S. Administration to this suicidal policy is the statement made by General Rogers earlier this month at a U.S. congressional committee. Back then he stressed that one of the principal components of that concept was what he called an intentional escalation by NATO including first use of nuclear weapons. According to an informed NBC TV correspondent, it is only natural that the official U.S. doctrine is now based on the concept which deals with a possibility of a nuclear war which can be controlled and won. The doctrine in question is not another academic issue: According to the NBC, a secret plan listing targets of an American nuclear attack became operational last October. At the same time, according to the NBC, maniacs from the Pentagon are rehearsing at a military base in South Dakota the possible ways in which the third world war may begin. These facts show that Washington's peacemaking rhetoric is a far cry from its real policy.

NATO-SPONSORED ANTI-POLISH UN RESOLUTION FAILS

LD152108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The provocative attempt by a number of NATO countries to push through an anti-Polish resolution at the session of the UN Human Rights Commission on instructions from Washington has utterly failed. The majority of commission members refused to take part in this absurd venture, assessing it as an act of crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state and a breach of the UN Charter. The delegations of the GDR, Nicaragua, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Libya and a number of other countries described this provocative act as a challenge to all people of sound judgment who possess objective information about the situation in Poland.

U.S. CIRCULATES REPORT ON UN VOTING RECORD

LD152145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Correspondent Spartak Alekseyev report from New York]

[Text] The U.S. mission at the UN has circulated a long report at the United Nations. The report admits that for many years Washington has opposed the wishes of the overwhelming majority of member countries of the world community on most important issues of world politics. The report notes that in 80 percent of all votes on resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the United States was in the minority or was the only state voting against. Even the West European countries supported the United States in only 53 percent of the votes, while 80 percent of the nonaligned states voted for resolutions that were rejected by Washington. The authors of the report were also forced to admit that no fewer than 80 percent of the UN members support the positions and initiatives of the Soviet Union. It is characteristic that judging by their assertions, the authors of the U.S. mission's report certainly do not aim to make a critical review of Washington's position on crucial issues of international politics, on which Washington has fallen out with the majority of states in the world. It transpires that the principal purpose of this report is to register the position of various UN member countries, including the way they vote at General Assembly sessions and in committees, so that this information can be taken into consideration in the allocation of so-called U.S. aid to a number of developing countries. In other words, Washington is threatening to apply economic sanctions against those UN member states that do not vote on the side of the United States.

'ANTI-SOVIET' NATURE OF NATO AIR MANEUVERS

LD152359 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] We follow now with a glance at the British scene. Our political observer, Konstantin Sorokin, takes a look at the recent NATO exercises. This is what he writes.

In the course of the exercises, 200 planes of 9 NATO countries staged over 900 dogfights, practising the defense of various military facilities from low-altitude attacks. There is no objecting to maneuvers as long as armies exist, but there are maneuvers and maneuvers. Some are a natural part of combat training. Others are largely meant as a provocation, as seemed to be the case in Britain. Indeed, according to NATO spokesmen the exercise was the largest of its kind ever held by the bloc. Usually the warring sides in an exercise are given abstract designations, such as the blues and the greens. This time NATO allocated planes to simulate attacking Soviet bombers.

This apparently was an American idea. The Americans first used it at their Fort Nellis base in the late seventies when they were beginning to prepare for a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe and to press for the deployment of Pershings and cruise on their allies' territories. F-5E fighter bombers with Soviet identification markings are used to simulate Soviet MIG planes. Each has a monster painted on it: a Russian bear, a wolf or a shark. American and other NATO pilots eagerly attack these monsters. This is a downright provocation meant to stir anti-Soviet sentiments. But Washington calls it psychological training. This time such training took place in British airspace.

According to THE ECONOMIST, in the event of war Britain would become a giant base and a source of supplies for the American troops in Europe. Notably, the exercise in Britain was meant to practise the defense of military, mostly American, facilities such as airbases, electronic surveillance centers, missiles bases and antisubmarine listening posts. It's not surprising that American aircraft were very much in evidence at the exercise. Washington seems to use every opportunity to show off its strength. Britain, too, took an active part in the games using carrier-based planes. All this casts doubt on the declared desire of its government to seek a dialogue with the East.

NATO CHIEF, NETHERLANDS DISCUSS ARMS DEPLOYMENT

LD151005 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The Hague March 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivocarov reports:

The NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns has again tried to persuade the Government of the Netherlands to deploy U.S. cruise missiles on the Dutch territory.

Luns met Wednesday with the Prime Minister of the Netherlands Ruud Lubbers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans van den Broek and Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter. After the meetings the NATO secretary general told journalists that a Dutch refusal to deploy the missiles would arouse "great disappointment" in NATO and would obviously weaken the position of Holland in the alliance. Answering questions of journalists who drew the attention of Luns to the opposition of the population of that country to plans of deploying missiles on the Dutch territory, he said that the situation of the Government of the Netherlands was very difficult.

BOGACHEV: REAGAN SEEKING TO RENOUNCE AGREEMENTS

LD151732 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- The TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Reagan administration, which during the past three years has not signed a single agreement on limiting the arms race and has torpedoed a whole series of earlier arranged measures on lessening the danger of nuclear war, is now discussing the question of finally freeing itself of commitments under still existing accords.

Speaking at the Senate Armed Forces Committee, the Assistant-Secretary of the Department of Defense of the United States Richard Perle mentioned the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the SALT-2 treaty, which is yet to be ratified by the United States Administration, among the supposedly ineffective agreements that the United States should denounce.

Perle's revelations shed light on the true aims of the current campaign in the United States about alleged violations by the Soviet Union of agreements and understandings on arms limitation.

The odious nature of this campaign, the prejudiced nature of the conclusions drawn by its organisers were exposed by the Federation of American Scientists. A special publication in the "Public Interest Report" notes that if the Reagan administration were really concerned about the observance of agreements it could have settled this problem without disrupting the atmosphere necessary for the preservation of the existing agreements and simultaneous work on new accords.

The report says, for instance, that the problem of verification of observance of the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests could be best solved by ratifying the treaty and getting access to that data which is provided by it in the field of verification. But the Reagan administration refuses to this day to ratify this treaty although everything about it has been agreed upon. It is a dangerous thing to make charges about violations of treaties which you yourself refuse to ratify, the scientists stress.

The report concludes that U.S. security is threatened not by "violations" of agreements by the Soviet Union but rather by the United States policy of renouncing agreements on arms race control.

No doubt remains now that from the very beginning of its activity in 1981 the Reagan administration has set itself the aim of renouncing all agreements on control over the arms race that were signed or agreed upon by its predecessors. The fulfillment of this plan was planned over a period of several years only to lessen the uproar of the world public at these actions of Washington.

It is totally clear that the present United States Administration ignores the vitally important interests of its people and has taken course at spiraling the arms race. And that is why it is so thoughtlessly rejecting important international accords.

PRAVDA DENOUNCES WASHINGTON'S 'NUCLEAR AMBITIONS'

PM151034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Policy of Overt Militarism. Washington's Nuclear Ambitions"]

[Excerpt] Washington, March -- It has recently become fashionable in Washington to make "peace-loving" speeches. In his last "State of the Nation" address, the U.S. President even declared that "it is impossible to win a nuclear war," and that therefore there must be no" nuclear war. But what price this ostentatious love of peace? It is not out of place to recall what the master of the White House and his closest associates said when they deemed it possible to speak openly.

In October 1981, the U.S. President told newspaper editors that he foresaw the possibility of events developing whereby "an exchange of tactical weapons strikes would take place between the two sides" on the European battlefield without "either of the major powers pressing the nuclear button." The statement aroused indignation in West Europe, where it was justifiably viewed as an admission that the United States might undertake to unleash a "limited" nuclear war on the other side of the Atlantic in the hope that death and destruction will not touch American territory.

During the 1980 election campaign, George Bush, current vice president, unequivocally declared: "I do believe that there can be a winner in a nuclear war."

Addressing the House Budget Committee in 1981, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the new administration would tackle the buildup of the U.S. nuclear arsenal and the elaboration of a whole set of military scenarios. The essence of the secretary's statement -- and this was later confirmed by the Pentagon's concrete plans, information on whose elaboration began to leak to the press -- was that the Republican administration had adopted a policy of preparing for nuclear war.

Proclaiming a policy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Washington gambled on nuclear weapons as one of the chief means of achieving its imperialist hegemonic aims. In this respect, the present administration has considerably surpassed the previous U.S. Administrations in endeavoring to revive the concepts of a "victorious" nuclear war on the basis of new military hardware -- concepts which appear to have already been rejected by mankind as suicidal.

The desire to acquire a "position of strenth" so as to be in a position to dictate its will to the peoples is reflected in the unprecedented buildup of the military budget by the present U.S. Administration to implement programs for the "comprehensive rearmament" of America. Washington is accelerating work on qualitatively new strategic offensive weapons, weapons in space systems, and others. The nuclear adventurers seek to justify their actions before the country's public by maintaining that these kinds of "super-weapons" will ensure a U.S. victory in a war and make it possible to reduce American losses to "an acceptable level." The pages of Weinberger's report to Congress, which requested the record sum of $313.4 billion for the Pentagon for fiscal 1985, are full of names of these latest offensive systems and the billion-dollar figures requested for them: MX and Midgetman ICBM's, nuclear-powered submarines armed with Trident missiles, B-1 and Stealth strategic bombers, and long-range cruise missiles.

The aggressive plans of Washington "strategists" allocate special significance to the Pershing II and cruise missiles currently being deployed.

They are secretly getting the average American accustomed to the idea of a third world war taking place in Europe again. The Pershing-II and cruise missiles deployed there will effect a "disarming" strike against the Soviet Union, while the counterstrike will be "intercepted" by the "comprehensive" ABM system now in the planning stages [$27 billion is being allocated for its development over the next 5 years). A truly idyllic picture is being created: America beneath a space-based ABM "umbrella." As for Europe, well they've gotten used to the idea over there. What is more, the United States is "making its contribution": its expeditionary Army has long been stationed on the Rhine and, of course, it cannot be ruled out that it will be consumed in a nuclear conflagration -- there is no such thing as a war without victims.

By developing this scenario, Washington is thinking of making both the arms race and the very idea of nuclear war "acceptable" to Americans. But all this appears "logical" only in Pentagon papers. In fact, the calculations for a "victorious" nuclear war are adventurism of the first magnitude and a manifestation of extreme presumptuousness and the most profound boorishness. They do not take account of either the true correlation of forces in the world or the scientifically proven consequences for life on earth resulting from the nuclear weapons.

Having set itself the aim of upsetting the military-strategic balance in its favor and achieving the dominant position in the world, Washington is doggedly sabotaging all measures aimed at curbing the arms race. While agreeing under pressure of public opinion to hold talks on limiting and reducing nuclear arms, the U.S. Administration then did everything in its power to wreck them. The position of the U.S. delegation at the 38th UN General Assembly session is certainly significant in this regard. There, the United States and its NATO allies following in its wake voted against the declaration submitted by the Soviet Union and adopted by the absolute majority of the assembly participants condemning nuclear war as a monstrous crime against humanity. The United States also stubbornly refused to follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The true worth of words about a love for peace is determined by such evidence! Therefore, it is natural that Washington's feverish war preparations and the administration's adventurist nuclear policy are arousing profound alarm among Americans. The anti-war movement has embraced broad circles of the U.S. public.

The local press cannot hide the fact that Washington's nuclear adventurism and its "position of strength" policy are provoking condemnation from the broad international public. This policy is meeting with a resolute rebuff from forces advocating the strengthening of peace and opposing the threat of nuclear war.

'PROVOCATIVE REHEARSALS' OF NUCLEAR WAR ASSAILED

PM151431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev "Rejoinder": "To the Sound of Sweet Talk..."]

[Text] Recent speeches by U.S. leaders have begun making frequent use of the words "dialogue," "confidence," and "peace." The head of the White House himself and his entourage have been voicing assurances that they worship peace, oppose nuclear war, and are ready to cooperate with the USSR in the search for ways to avert it. But this is only what is being said in public.

NBC's Pentagon correspondent, the author of an article on U.S. nuclear strategy published recently in the American press, depicts U.S. policy in a completely different light.

"The beginning of World War III is being rehearsed," the correspondent reports, "at a base in South Dakota where nuclear weapons are stored. At present the official U.S. doctrine is based on a concept that admits the possibility of waging a nuclear war whose course is controllable and in which victory is feasible. On 1 October last year a secret plan came into force listing the targets that would have to be hit." The aim, according to this plan, is to hit approximately 40,000 installations on Soviet territory. "Some 60 targets have been plotted within the Moscow City limits alone." This whole program, the author writes, is stored in the memory banks of a computer and is revised daily in light of weather conditions, wind direction, humidity in the target area, and so forth.

Bent over a map of the Soviet Union, the generals have been rehearsing various options. Brown mushrooms spring up in place of the cities rebuilt after the fascist invasion. The numbers of the dead are meticulously calculated with different figures for wet or dry weather, a strong wind or no wind at all... And all this has been happening at the same time as officials in Washington have been tirelessly harping on their "readiness" to establish "good relations" with the USSR and to consolidate "mutual trust." Whom would you trust? Those who address sweet words to us or those who are preparing to drop nuclear bombs on us?

The "peace-loving" verbiage is aimed at deceiving Soviet people and dulling their vigilance. However, we do not judge the Reagan administration's policy and intentions by its words but by its deeds.

As for the games of chance designed to secure "victory" in a nuclear war, they have been forestalled. In his speech to voters, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated with the utmost clarity: "...Everyone should know that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unaware and that no potential aggressor can expect to avoid a crushing retaliatiory strike." Trying to intimidate us is senseless -- let that also be known at the base in South Dakota. The idea of the inevitable retribution that awaits the criminal should be fixed in the heads of those people there who have lost their reason and are holding the provocative rehearsals.

U.S. STATEMENTS 'POLES APART' FROM DEEDS

LD152147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video commentary by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. If you listen to the latest speeches by the leaders of the U.S. Administration you may get the impression that yesterday's hawks, like the waving of a magic wand, have turned into doves of peace. In Washington they are now talking about the importance of talks to avert the threat of war and calling us to a dialogue.

Unfortunately, the statements about a love of peace heard during the election campaign are poles apart from what the American Administration has been and is still doing. And, incidentally, if the White House really wanted to demonstrate its interest in ending the nuclear arms race, it would not be difficult to do so. It would be possible, let us say, to follow the example of our country, which has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In the bombastic election campaign that has gripped the United States, this question has somehow slipped out of the press' field of view. The United States has in the past rejected our call under the pretext that the Soviet Union somehow has an advantage in conventional weapons it would use against the West.

We will not go into a discussion now about the mythical Soviet superiority; however, we will recall that the socialist Warsaw Pact member countries proposed that an agreement be concluded between the participants of that alliance and NATO. The agreement would contain the mutual commitment not to use any weapons, either nuclear or conventional. This initiative fully unmasks even the American side's farfetched objections.

Up to now in Washington they have still not been able to find an intelligible answer to it. First they told us that these proposals were being studied and now they are simply trying to pass it over in silence and putting it on the shelf. When we put the question again, they say that there is nothing new in this proposal, that it has already been put forward before. But this initiative of the Soviet Union and its allies is none the worse or less vital because of that.

On the contrary, we are proud of the consistency and the continuity of our policy. The zigzags and curves of Washington's diplomacy, which are occasioned by tactical interests of the moment, are alien to it. We have rejected and still reject the very idea of a nuclear war as reckless. We proceed from the fact that everything possible must be done to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used. As far as the United States is concerned, as an NBC correspondent at the Pentagon reported, the United States' official doctrine is now based on a conception that allows for the possibility of conducting a nuclear war that can be controlled and won. This, evidently, may be explained in the first place by Washington's stubborn refusal to follow our example.

Incidentally, if the United States, following the Soviet Union, committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would substantially and positively have an effect on the whole international climate and on the atmosphere in our relations. The threat of a nuclear war could be excluded from the life of society.

So, the U.S. statements about peaceable intentions can only be taken seriously if they are backed up by real deeds.

WASHINGTON FLEXING NAVAL 'MUSCLES' AROUND WORLD

LD152324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] As has already been reported, another squadron of U.S. warships led by the carrier America is on its way from the Virgin Islands to the coast of Honduras. It will arrive very shortly, by the end of the week. Simultaneous with this provocative action in Central America, Washington has decided to flex its naval muscles, so to speak, on the opposite side of the planet as well. This morning the carrier Kitty Hawk of the U.S. 7th Fleet dropped anchor in the South Korean port of Pusan. This carrier has been sent by the Pentagon to the coast of the Korean peninsula to take part in the large-scale maneuvers of the forces of the United States and the Seoul regime, "Team Spirit '84". The carrier Kitty Hawk is accompanied by a missile cruiser, three frigates, and escort and transport vessels.

According to reports from KYODO, the U.S. squadron has been assigned the task of supporting a major landing operation on the southeast coast of Korea. This landing is planned for 17-20 March.

If we recall the bloody exploits of the U.S. pirates headed by the battleship New Jersey off the coast of Lebanon, and take into account the raids by U.S. ships into the Persian Gulf, a picture of global naval provocations against peace, a picture of impudent brigandage on the sea routes becomes visible and obvious.

'CONCEIT' OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY PHILOSOPHY HIT

PM141502 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Calculations and Miscalculations"]

[Excerpt] Man is approaching the crossroads not between two centuries, not even between two millenia, but between two eras which cannot be compressed into ordinary calendars. If only because, since the appearance of nuclear and many other types of weapons, each new day begins and ends with the question: To be or not to be? Do governments and politicians have the right to answer it instinctively, driven by prejudices or bad dreams, by yearnings for the past or personal antipathy? In our time a miscalculation or mistake by one person is difficult to neutralize or correct by the joint efforts of all. And the peoples can hardly be expected or asked to be satisfied with the role of the led. The abyss toward which militarism is pushing them is bottomless. The task is not to cling to hope but to cling to life [ne vyzhidat, a vyzhivat], and this folk adage is by no means out of place here.

This is why, when hearing paeans to force and position-of-strength policies, you automatically start thinking: What does Washington intend to do with this force? It is well known that a capitalist does not throw money away, and nuclear ammunition, missiles, aircraft, and ships are fabulously expensive. Weapons are not made for parades. The U.S. military-political doctrines prescribe that they be set in motion if the leadership deems that "the country's interests" are threatened or that it is "expedient" to respond to a challenge in order to "avert" a greater threat. Or simply if it is deemed "useful" to organize a "demonstration," proceeding from political, economic, and other suchlike considerations.

"The reason behind the West's concern is not the possible use, but the possible threat of force" -- This is another argument that can be heard at times in defense of the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. And by blowing up each hypothetical fly into a potential elephant, they transform the "doctrine of deterrence" into the "doctrine of direct confrontation," which lays stress on the pre-emptive use of weapons to deprive the opposing side of its ability to resist. Accordingly, they are developing and deploying first-strike systems around the socialist countries. Let us ensure that we are ready to "conduct successfully both a conventional and a nuclear war," let us gather strength for a first strike against a "potential threat." This follows the principle that a fearful end is better than endless fear. If political slalom were included in the Olympic games, the United States and its fellow-travellers would be in a class of their own.

A man becomes a fool not because he does not know something, but because what he does know does not correspond with reality. Information imperialism has captured practically all the commanding heights in the West. Public opinion is manipulated to suit capital and as demanded by the policy of confrontation. They spare neither gold leaf to add glitter to Western "democracy" nor soot to blacken the "enemy's image." Everything that Washington deigns to touch acquires sanctity. The American claim to world leadership is presented as God's behest and depicted as a preordained political value not subject to dispute, although this value is imaginary and reflects primarily an inflated conceit.

The White House, well-known U.S. publicist J. Oakes notes, is not afraid to run risks for the sake of war, but is absolutely incapable of risking anything for the sake of peace. In Oakes' view, official Washington is not ready to follow a foreign policy on a rational or even a legitimate basis, and is nurturing a militarist mentality. Well, the administration provides more than enough grounds and reasons for such conclusions.

False submissions, and false data to substantiate them, become the justification for adventures first in the mind, then in words, and finally in deeds. Just like in Grenada, Lebanon, and West Europe. And if, while hardening their position, they are beginning to project a softer image, this is to no good purpose. It is like gifts from Greeks.

U.S., SOVIET INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK CONTRASTED

PM141718 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[V. Teplov article under the rubric "Real Socialism and World Development": "Responsibility to the Peoples"]

[Excerpt] At the present time the chief indicator of a responsible approach to international affairs is the attitude of states and the figures representing them in the world arena to such a very important problem among the global problems of the present day as the prevention of nuclear war.

Contrary to the peoples' interests and to common sense, international imperialism and, above all, its chief and most aggressive force -- American imperialism -- is making extensive preparations for a new world war. The U.S. ruling circles are building up and improving nuclear weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons. They are making attempts to extend the arms race into space. On all kinds of farfetched pretexts they are expanding the American military presence thousands of kilometers from their own territory. They are creating bridgeheads for direct armed interference in other states' affairs and for the use of American weapons against any country which rejects Washington's diktat. They are making a tremendous effort to strengthen NATO and to more firmly involve the member countries of that military bloc in realizing Washington's plans aimed at ensuring dominant positions in the world for the United States.

The present U.S. Administration's service record contains many examples of this policy of overt militarism, of pretensions to world supremacy, and of violations of the peoples' rights and freedom. They include the invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the threats to Syria. And they include the turning of West Europe into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies.

Having embarked on a path of accelerated militarization and threats of force, the U.S. Administration is seeking, as the saying goes, to untie its hands in the international legal respect. Contrary to its assurances of its devotion to the cause of disarmament, it has refused to ratify several treaties to limit the arms race and has broken off a number of talks on these problems. During its years in power the Reagan administration has not concluded a single arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. It essentially discarded the SALT II treaty signed earlier and refuses for quite definite purposes to validate the 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and the 1976 treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The White House has done everything to deadlock and torpedo the talks with the Soviet Union on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe and limiting and reducing strategic arms. The United States unilaterally ended the talks on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, on the Indian Ocean, on antisatellite systems, and other talks, including ones which were started on the initiative of the United States itself. As a result, the arms limitation process has been disrupted through Washington's fault.

Having taken an obstructionist stand, the U.S. Administration is transferring ideological contradictions among states with different social systems to the sphere of interstate relations.

Within the framework of bilateral relations and at multilateral forums it is trying to impose on the socialist countries its concepts of, for example, human rights and "freedom of information," which are based on an interpretation which proclaims the right of private ownership as the chief right.

The Soviet Union resolutely rejected and rejects attempts to link ideological problems to political and economic relations among states and to their cooperation in the cause of strengthening peace and security. The transference of ideological contradictions to the sphere of interstate relations has never brought anything good to those who have resorted to this in foreign affairs. And today, in the nuclear age, it is the profound conviction of the Soviet leadership that this is simply absurd and inadmissible. Turning the confrontation of ideas into a military confrontation would cost all mankind too dear.

The USSR's struggle to strengthen peace and security and to broaden international cooperation is incompatible with the "crusade" proclaimed by R. Reagan against socialism as a social system. The dashing but crude concept of such a campaign is essentially irresponsible and adventurist. It is not on the paths of confrontation but on the unshakable foundation of the principle of peaceful coexistence that relations among states with different social systems can and must be built. Now, in the age of nuclear weapons and superaccurate missiles, this principle is more essential to the peoples than ever before. Unfortunately, the leaders of the United States and certain other capitalist countries do not clearly realize this.

The Soviet Union is immutably loyal to the principle of peaceful coexistence. As the leaders of our party and our state have repeatedly declared, it does not need military superiority and does not intend to dictate its will to others, but neither will it allow anyone to upset the military equilibrium which has been achieved. "...Let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared in his speech to voters, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares, and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing counterstrike."

The Soviet Union is opposed to a trial of strength and to war. At the same time the Soviet state does not separate its own security and the well-being of its people from the well-being and security of other peoples. The question of what line to follow in international affairs in the present acute situation does not occur for the Soviet leadership. The USSR's policy is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, easing tension, and curbing the arms race. It is precisely the complexity of the situation, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech to voters, that obliges us to double and treble our efforts in pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation. And the Soviet Union sets an example worthy of universal emulation here. In recent years the USSR and the other socialist countries have once again put forward a number of specific realistic proposals on all important problems of strengthening peace.

These initiatives accord with the fundamental interests of all peoples and are receiving the increasingly broad support of UN member states. The overwhelming majority of states approved, in particular, the declaration condemning nuclear war and the resolutions on freezing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in space, which were drawn up on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The ending and curbing of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, is of key significance for ensuring peace and the peoples' security. The USSR's stand on this question has been set forth clearly and precisely. The Soviet Union is opposed to competition in building up nuclear arsenals and advocated and now advocates banning and destroying all kinds of such weapons. It has adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It has proposed reaching agreement on the total liquidation of both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Taking into account the fact that the United States was not ready for such a cardinal solution to the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, the USSR submitted proposals for a substantial reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The Soviet Union has also submitted serious proposals at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

However, these and other Soviet initiatives are being blocked by the United States and its NATO allies. The American side has not undertaken anything concrete to reach accords based on the principle of states' equality and identical security. Furthermore, by beginning the deployment of its nuclear missiles near the borders of the USSR and its allies at the end of last year, the United States made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, as well as creating an obstacle to talks on strategic nuclear weapons. As a result of that hostile act, the Soviet Union was forced to take the necessary countermeasures aimed at ensuring the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

The White House has recently been uttering hypocritical expressions of regret at the firm stand taken by the Soviet leadership in response to the U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority, and calls for a "dialogue." But these calls should be addressed, above all, to the U.S. Administration itself. "Talks can be resumed at any time," Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared at his meeting with [parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany] H.-J. Vogel, "provided the United States removes the obstacles which it has created by deploying its new missiles in Europe. Then the need for our countermeasures will also disappear."

The present U.S. Administration's assurances of its good intentions can be taken seriously only if they are backed up by real actions. The U.S. Administration has many possibilities for proving its love of peace by deeds.

Why does the United States, for example, not ratify the treaties signed with the USSR almost 10 years ago on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and bring to a conclusion the elaboration of an agreement on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests? The U.S. Administration's peace-loving assurances would inspire far greater confidence if it also adopted the proposal for a mutual freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms.

The United States can make a considerable contribution to strengthening peace by pledging to renounce the militarization of space and also by reaching an accord on a total ban on the use of chemical weapons. In short, what is needed is not assurances of a love of peace but concrete deeds and concrete accords. And they do not yet exist.

As for the Soviet Union, it is full of unbending determination to strengthen peace and international security. Its love of peace and its high responsibility for the preservation of peace and for the peoples' security are manifested not in words but in deeds.

The proposal advanced by the Soviet Union to codify relations among the powers that possess nuclear weapons can well serve the aims of removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The norms and principles of these relations were clearly and precisely set forth in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to voters. The recognition of these norms by other nuclear powers and the imparting of a binding nature to them would make a major contribution to the strengthening of international security.

The Warsaw Pact states' proposal to the NATO states to agree on a mutual standstill in military spending and on its subsequent reduction is their important initiative aimed at strengthening international peace and security and improving the political climate in Europe and throughout the world. A reduction in military spending would effectively help to end the arms race and to proceed to disarmament.

All this convincingly attests that the Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy of ending the arms race and improving the international situation. This policy meets with understanding and support from the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving states. The USSR's foreign policy is a principled, highly responsible policy that accords with the interests of all peoples.

PRAVDA VIEWS AFTERMATH OF 'SUPER TUESDAY'

PM152004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Trial of Strength Continues"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar -- Democratic Party primaries and meetings of activists which elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention were held in nine American states yesterday. They were of great significance for the contenders fighting for the party's presidential nomination.

In the past 2 weeks former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, regarded by the Democrats as their leader, has suffered four defeats at primaries and meetings at the hands of Senator Gary Hart from Colorado. It was thought that yesterday would decide whether Mondale's chances of success had been undermined. It was also important for Hart and for the three others still involved in the Democratic nomination contest -- Senator John Glenn, the black leader Jesse Jackson, and former Senator George McGovern.

According to the preliminary figures Hart won in Florida, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Nevada. Mondale won in Alabama and Georgia. The votes are still being counted in Oklahoma, Washington, and Hawaii. McGovern, who is trailing considerably behind Hart and Mondale, has already announced his decision to withdraw his candidacy on the strength of the preliminary results.

First impressions suggest that Mondale has improved his position somewhat and has shown that he remains a serious contender for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. Hart, in turn, has again performed successfully and has established himself as the former vice president's main rival. The struggle among the Democrats is currently being reduced increasingly to a contest between Hart and Mondale, whose political stances are essentially not greatly dissimilar. Both criticize Reagan's economic and social policies for their glaring injustice and both advocate the reduction of military spending and an arms freeze.

Whereas the Democratic contenders are "clarifying their standpoints" in an attempt to compromise each other, for the Republicans everything is already settled -- President Reagan and Vice President Bush will be nominated to stand for the supreme elected posts in the country. The latter two have also joined in the election struggle. Touring the country, Reagan and Bush are trying to present the administration's domestic policy in a favorable light while naturally ignoring the fact that unemployment remains at a higher level than before the Republicans came to power, that during these years millions of Americans have fallen below the official "poverty line," and that a result of vast military spending the budget deficit has reached ominous proportions. At the same time, and while being aware of the concern of broad circles of the U.S. public who believe that current U.S. policy could lead the country into war, they are trying to create the illusion of a certain "softening" of Washington's foreign policy and of its "readiness" for talks with the Soviet Union and for accords to limit the arms race.

ANTI-SEMITISM SAID TO BE 'ON RAMPAGE' IN U.S.

LD151420 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The United States Commission on Civil Rights has described as racial and religious fanaticism the unprecedented-in-scope flare-up of racism in the U.S.A. in recent years. Anti-Semitism has become one of the most vile forms of racism in the United States. Mr Lengan, attorney general of New Jersey, admits that anti-Semitism is the reflection of racial and religious hatred that has struck deep roots in American society.

Not a week, perhaps, passes without arsons, demolitions of synagogues, and desecration of Jewish cemeteries in this or that area of the U.S.A., without fascistic thugs' daubing swastikas on houses where Jews live, or without threats of physical violence against Jews -- the citizens of "free America" -- now here, now there.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, 829 bandit attacks on American citizens of Jewish nationality and on Jewish public organisations were officially recorded in the U.S.A. in 1982 alone. In New York State alone, 272 anti-Semitic attacks and acts of vandalism were staged over the period. The turbid wave of anti-Semitism has swept New Jersey, Massachusetts, and California. In the course of the year, in Los Angeles, there were more than a hundred cases of desecration of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries and of the smashing of shops belonging to Jews. All that cannot be described otherwise than anti-Semitism on the rampage.

Rehashing the man-hating "theories" of the Nazis, the U.S. racists, who act with the knowledge of and sometimes under the patronage of the U.S. authorities, publicly declare U.S. citizens of Jewish nationality to be second-rate people and not-hundred-percent Americans. In America's southern states where racism is particularly strong, the Jews, "owing to racial inferiority", are ranked with the blacks.

Whatever the aspect of the life of the American so-called "society of equal opportunity" one takes, be it the economy, culture or education -- everywhere anti-Semitism has struck its deep poisonous roots.

As is admitted in a report of the special commission set up in California, the Jews together with the blacks and American Indians are glaringly discriminated against in hire, promotion, and in being provided with housing. Major U.S. monopolies, automobile companies, in particular, practice gross discrimination against Jews in hiring. The percentage of Jewish students in higher learning establishments and in professional colleges drops sharply. The practice of barring Jews from most U.S. private clubs is scandalous.

In the atmosphere of the cult of terror and violence and extolling of militarism, which is so characteristic of the present-day United States, reactionary-chauvinistic trends in the country's political life sharply increase, and ultra-rightist racist and neo-Nazi groupings and all sorts of other reactionary groups that preach racial hatred and militant racism intensify their criminal activity more and more. The Ku-Kluxers and fascists openly declare the Jews to be the sworn enemies of "white" America.

The gatherings of Ku Klux Klan men and the like, which are held not only with the knowledge of the authorities but quite often under their patronage, publicly call for a "holy war against blacks and Jews". "There should be no room for Jews in America" is what white-hooded pogromists-obscurantists, who stage their racist orgies near blazing fires, shout with torches in hand.

Yes, racism and unbridled anti-Semitism are an open ulcer of "free America" -- the country with about six million persons of Jewish origin. The rampage of anti-Semitism in the U.S.A., which gives rise to mounting concern among both the U.S. and international public, is yet another evidence of the real value of Washington's completely hypocritical talk about its ostensible allegiance to the "cause of democracy and human rights".

'TERRORIST' ACTS AGAINST UN MISSION VIEWED

PM141255 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Mar 84 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Manakov dispatch under the rubric "Reporting Details": "Explosions in the Night"]

[Text] New York -- In the dark of the night, and within a matter of a few seconds, three powerful explosions occurred within the area of the housing complex of the Soviet mission to the United Nations, setting the cars parked there ablaze.

The Fire Department, police patrols, and plain-clothes detectives soon appeared at the scene. They worked efficiently and even diligently, scooping up the glass splinters, searching the shrubbery, and letting sniffer dogs follow trails known only to them. Having done what they were supposed to do, they promised to complete their investigation and left.

Meanwhile, an anonymous caller had already telephoned a New York news agency claiming that the explosions were caused by the "Direct Action League," an anti-Soviet American organization.

On the next day, right across the street from the Soviet mission on Manhattan's 67th Street, a group of young hooligans were screaming unprintable abuse, threats, and insults each time anyone came in or out of the building, taking no notice of the police presence.

The "League's" gang leader, grinning with malicious joy, was among the hostile youths. Giving a press conference right there, he told reporters and the police officers who were calmly observing the scene that his organization would "start a war which will finally wreck American-Soviet relations," and that it intends to carry out acts of violence and "pose a serious threat to the life of Soviet diplomats and members of their families." Having shouted to their hearts' content, the youngsters went off freely.

Who is the main inspirer who has created a climate favorable for all kinds of terrorist acts? A rather significant answer to this question is provided by the note from the U.S. mission to the United Nations: It contains not a single word, not even a hint of a desire to discover and punish the guilty parties. There is no need even to look for them -- there they are, standing right opposite the entrance to the Soviet mission, pouring out streams of abuse and threats before the very eyes of the protectors of law and order.

I did, just in case, telephone L. (Segivari), deputy press counselor at the U.S. UN mission:

"Don't you find it incredible that the U.S. Government and its relevant organs know nothing about the perpetrators of the terrorist act?"

"The State Department has already expressed its regrets in connection with this incident," he replied. "As regards the search for and arrest of the guilty parties, this is no longer our affair but a matter for the police, whose duty it is to look into and investigate the matter. I can only repeat Ambassador Lichenstein's words that the investigation is in the hands of authorities in whom these functions are vested by law. And we rely on on them...."

When I asked the "competent" authorities about the outcome of the investigation, I was told that so far they have supposedly been unable to find any trace which could lead to the criminals, apart from a yellow car which mysteriously appeared at the scene of the explosion and the anonymous telephone call to the news agency. The investi-ation, I was assured, continues.

After this hypocrisy, how can the Washington administration spokesmen make statements about desire for "constructive dialogue and normalization of Soviet-American relations?" They say one thing, and in actual fact they openly condone terrorist actions by scum who are trying to wreck the process of normalization.

BORDER RIVER NAVIGATION MEETING WITH PRC HELD

LD151627 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (TASS) -- In the Chinese town of Heihe (Heilongjiang Province) a routine session of the joint Soviet-Chinese shipping commission was held. The parties discussed questions of regulating shipping on border sections of the rivers Amur, Ussurt and Argun. A corresponding Soviet-Chinese protocol was signed.

The parties agreed that the next session of the commission would be held in the USSR.

PRC'S NPC SESSION SCHEDULED FOR MID-MAY

PM141510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session To Be Held"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Mar -- The XINHUA agency has reported that the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee has decided to convene the second session of the NPC, sixth convocation, 15 May this year.

The report notes that at the session it was planned to discuss a report on the work of the government and to examine and approve the PRC state plan and budget for 1984 and a number of other bills.

MOSCOW MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK PACT

SK160355 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] March 17 marks the 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the USSR-DPRK Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation. On the occasion of this significant day, on 13 March, a commemorative meeting was held at the Hall of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow. Attending the meeting were representatives of social circles in Moscow, activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong, and staffers of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Beletskiy, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Committee and deputy minister of the Soviet Union's Maritime Fleet, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] The first equal international document in the history of the DPRK cemented the legal basis of the treaty on friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and opened a broad path to developing multifaceted links and cooperation.

The basic principles on complete equality, mutual respect, reciprocity, and comradeship-based support in the document served as part of the Soviet-Korean treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect. [end recording]

Comrade Beletskiy talked about what tangible fruition cooperation in politics, economy, trade, and culture in the past has brought to the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea.

He stressed: Today, multifaceted Soviet-Korean [word indistinct] enables the two countries' workers to utilize more completely the superiority of the socialist system, to effect upsurge in productivity, and to promote more effective implementation of the important tasks of the people's economy put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 6th Workers' Party of Korea Congress.

The speaker continued: The recent international situation has been very acute. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe has increased the danger of war. And because of the U.S. imperialists, the situation in Asia, including the Far East, has been complicated. The United States has constantly expanded the network of its military bases in that region, has sent new aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines there, and has waged large-scale military mobile drills, including "Team Spirit" exercises.

Comrade Beletskiy went on: It is very obvious that success in guaranteeing global peace depends largely on how great the influence of the socialist nations over the world arena is and on how active and united their external [word indistinct] activities are. For this reason, the Soviet Union fully supports the DPRK's efforts to create a viable condition in which the Korean question can be peacefully settled without any interference of foreign forces. In the first place, withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korean territory [yongto] and removing nuclear weapons from there constitute such a condition.

Comrade Beletskiy added: Marking the 35th anniversary of the signing of the (?first) USSR-DPRK friendship agreement, the Soviet workers wish the fraternal Korean people new success in carrying out socialist construction and in achieving the reunification of Korea on a peaceful and democratic basis.

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, spoke at the commemorative meeting.

He said: [Begin recording] Dear comrades: The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are observing the 35th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-USSR agreement on economic and cultural cooperation, a significant day in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

I express wholehearted thanks to you for inviting us to this meeting to mark the day and for speaking warmly of our party and people.

The conclusion of the Korean-Soviet agreement on economic and cultural cooperation on 17 March 1949 was an important event of great significance in developing fraternal, friendly, and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries. The signing of the Korean-Soviet agreement on economic and cultural cooperation on the basis of principles of complete equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs and on comradeship-based cooperation reflected the common desire of the two peoples to further develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and displayed great friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong talked about the achievements attained by workers of People's Korea in socialist construction and noted that equal and reciprocal cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union played a signficiant role in attaining these acheivements.

Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong introduced to the participants in detail the DPRK's new proposal to provide conditions needed to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

The ambassador said in conclusion. [Begin recording] Availing myself of this opportunity, I express heartful thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for positively supporting our people's struggle for the victory of the country.

Comrades, developing friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union is the consistent stand of our party and the Government of the Republic. The Soviet people are our people's close neighbors and class brothers. The Korean and Soviet peoples have formed the firm solidarity of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace and socialism. Today, friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are expanding and developing with each passing day amid the struggle to check and frustrate world war provocation maneuvers of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, and to achieve peace in Asia and the world.

Our party and the Government of the Republic always treasure friendship and unity with the fraternal Soviet people.

In the future, too, our people will make all efforts to develop further friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In conclusion, I wish the fraternal Soviet people greater success in their struggle to carry out the tasks of the fourth year of the 5-year economic plan set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress. [applause] [end recording]

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION TOURS INDUSTRIAL AREA

SK160403 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] headed by Comrade Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the LSWYK, returned to Moscow today after concluding a visit to the Belorussian SSR.

In Minsk, members of the delegation met with leaders of the Belorussian Communist Youth League and exchanged information on the education of the two countries' youths on the (?importance) of ideology and patriotism.

The Korean friends also toured a group of industrial enterprises in Minsk and Soligorsk, one of the republic's industry-concentrated areas.

A Soviet-Korean friendship meeting was held in a garment plant in Soligorsk Participants in the meeting expressed support for the Korean people's struggle to have U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to reunify the country peacefully based on democratic principles.

The members of the delegation also toured the sites of historic ruins of Minsk, the capital of the Belorussian SSR, and visited the Great Patriotic War Museum and [name indistinct] General Memorial Hall.

TWO NEW USSR-BUILT PROJECTS AID MPR'S INDUSTRY

PM141411 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, Mar 84 (Signed to Press 6 Mar 84) p 20

[D. Nanzaydorzh report: "Building Up Mongolia's Industry"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- A new industrial region is developing and gathering strength in Northern Mongolia, in the Orhon and Selenge Rivers basin. New enterprises are being commissioned here one after the other. The start of the current year -- the 4th year in Mongolia's seventh 5-year plan -- was marked by the commissioning of a flour mill combine in Darhan and the first stage of the cement and lime complex in Khutul, constructed with technical and economic assistance from the Soviet Union. The Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission accepted both these enterprises, deeming them "excellent."

The Khutul cement and lime complex is already producing. When its design capacity is reached, it will produce an annual output of 500,000 metric tons of cement, 65,000 metric tons of lime, and 100,000 metric tons of commodity limestone. This output will be highly significant for the republic which is covered by a forest of construction sites.

Until recently, Darhan was the main base of Mongolia's construction industry. The Khutul giant will be three times its size.

Mongolian young men and women who have undergone vocational training in Soviet enterprises have joined the labor force at the highly productive facilities. From the first days of work at Khutul they have been applying leading experience drawn from the production facilities in Semipalatinsk, Novocherkassk, and Bezmein.

"The enterprise's second phase will be commissioned by the end of 1984," combine director (Ts. Sampilnorov) says, "and the third phase a year later. More than 90,000 workers will be employed at the cement and lime plants, the mining shop, and in automobile transport operations. The training combine is now one of our most important projects."

The Khutul cement and lime complex is yet another vivid symbol of the friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. It is a sound addition to Mongolia's industry.

It is well known that the total volume of the Soviet Union's aid to Mongolia's industrialization in the current 5-year plan will almost double compared with the previous 5-year period. Some 300 new projects will be constructed with the technical and economic assistance of Soviet specialists and 60 more will be reconstructed and modernized.

A total of 8 billion tugriks will be channeled into the development of Mongolia's industry during the seventh Mongolian 5-year plan. By the 5-year plan's end, industry's share in the republic's national income will have risen to 40 percent.

Implementation of such a strenuous program would have been impossible without a firm material and techincal base for construction. This is why Khutul's role is so important. This is also why the startup of the second housing construction combine in the republic's capital was a joyful celebration of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The No 2 housing construction combine, built by the Soviet friends, has been presented as a gift to the Mongolian people. Its annual capacity is 140,000 square meters of housing area. This is equal to the joint capacity of Ulaanbaatar's No 1 combine and Darhan's housing construction combine together. Output from the Khutul complex will be useful here, too.

Situated close to the Darhan-Erdenet railroad, the Khutul cement and lime complex shines like a bright star on the map of industrial Mongolia.

KARMAL CITES DRA FORCES' ROLE AT ARMY RALLY

PM151456 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Guarding Independence"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Mar -- The DRA Armed Forces are guarding their motherland's peace, liberty, and independence, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, declared. Speaking to a rally at an Afghan Army unit, he pointed out that under the PDPA's leadership the country's Armed Forces are ready to give a decisive rebuff to any intrigues by foreign enemies.

The Afghan leader attended demonstration combat exercises in which DRA Air Force planes and Air Defense subunits took part.

DRA FORCES' ANTI-'BANDITS' OPERATION DESCRIBED

PM151515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "End of Bandit's Lair"]

[Text] Orgun-Kabul -- Imperialist reaction and the Afghan counterrevolution supported by it have waged an "undeclared war" against the DRA, without any prospect of success, for almost 6 years now. This war's inspirers see the fruitlessness of their attempts to resolve the "Afghan question" in their own way in the disjointedness of the "insurgent forces" -- that is, the bandits.

What "banners" have not been used to try to unite them! It has all been in vain. And then the monarchist banner -- family tattered and moth-eaten -- was dragged out of mothballs. Mention was made of the abdicated Muhammad Zahir Shah, living out his days in Italy. In the "Memorandum on the Situation in Afghanistan" prepared by the CIA in September last year and recently published by the Afghan press, Afghanistan's former King Zahir Shah is seen as the most likely candidate for heading a "government in exile."

In 1929, when the policy of the then ruler of Afghanistan -- Bacheh-ye Saqqa -- had led the country into economic deadlock and political anarchy, former War Minister General Muhammed Nadir Khan, who by that time had been living in Nice for 2 years as a pensioner, entered the contest for the throne. Arriving in Khowst, in the region of Afghanistan bordering on British India, Nadir Khan -- supported by the British colonial powers -- levied quite a strong contingent from the tribes living there, crossed the mountain ranges, and took Kabul in October. There he was proclaimed padishah of Afghanistan and transformed from Nadir Khan to Nadir Shah, founder of a new monarchist dynasty, of which Zahir Shah was an offshoot.

And now radio broadcasts to Afghanistan have started to talk with increasing frequency of the successful actions of the "Mujahidin" -- that is what they call the dushmans -- in the Provinces of Paktia and Paktika. The region of Orgun-Khowst has been described as the territory of a future "autonomous Afghan state" whose proclamation is allegedly not far distant. It has been stated unambiguously that its "autonomy" and "temporary government" may be recognized in the West.

The region of Orgun, separated from the rest of Afghan territory by a chain of mountain ridges, was regarded by the insurgents as their inaccessible stronghold. With the aid of foreign fortification work instructors, they transformed the Orgun gorge -- through which the only road passes -- into a chain of defensive installations, and the fire plan created there enabled them to rake every meter with fire.

The bandits felt confident. Some ringleaders even swore they would put on women's clothing and surrender in this garb to government forces if the latter passed through the gorge. Colonel Taufik Akmad, leader of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff operational group engaged in mounting and carrying out the operation to wipe out the Orgun counterrevolutionary grouping, responded tersely to this "vow": "Let them order their yashmaks!"

We flew to Orgun when fighting there was reaching its climax. Our helicopter, piloted by Captain Padar Rahman, Lieutenant Aga Muhammad, and Lieutenant Badol Khaval was carrying heavy bundles of newspapers. Colonel Muhammad Afram, deputy chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, who had flown with us, snapped his fingers approvingly at a report in the latest issue of HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ:

"They've been efficient!"

"I only saw them yesterday -- my Afghan war correspondent colleagues -- just returned from Orgun, seared by the fighting, and already half a column in today's issue."

After about half an hour's flight, the helicopter pilots landed us at Orgun airfield. At the edge of the unsurfaced landing strip, which was wet (snow that had fallen during the night was melting under the rays of the mountain sun), were two Soviet armored personnel carriers, and near them, our soldiers with mine detectors. For several days now -- led by Major A. Trenikhin -- they have been helping clear the airfield and Orgun streets and roads of the dushmans' mines. It has also been their job to prepare the landing strip for the heavy Mi-6 helicopters and An-26 aircraft. There is a vital need for Orgun's gateway of the air to be finally opened and the temporarily interrupted communications between the regional center and Kabul, Ghazni, and other cities to be restored.

Captain (Khayrulla Hamid), chief of the border regiments' reconnaissance, and two of his fellow border guard political workers who appeared at the airfield, offered to take us to the command center. We piled into the truck with its battered side -- the legacy of a mine -- and a canopy pierced by bullet holes. (Hamid) reassured us:

"Before in Orgun, people used to stick close to the walls, and here at the airfield you didn't put your heads out. It's quiet now. The sappers have cleared the roads completely."

It struck us as we drove through Orgun that there were virtually no local inhabitants on the streets. Were they frightened to come out?

"No... When the troops arrived in the gorge and the insurgents realized they couldn't hold out, they drove almost all the peaceful population before them as they left. They persuaded some, but most they simply threatened. Some managed to hide. Now they are returning."

There was a really businesslike atmosphere in the leaders' headquarters. There was no fuss and no nervous agitation. Reports of the officers arriving from the troops were calm, combining detail and brevity. Reliably functioning communications help them keep constantly abreast of events. A map of the area of military operations, covering the entire folding table in the command vehicle was getting covered with ever new specifics and details, making it possible to form a picture of events in progress, to predict their development, influence their course, and monitor the fulfillment of orders issued.

It was midday -- time to report to Kabul. The troops' positions, population centers liberated, enemy losses, trophies, and in conclusion: no losses on our side in the last 24 hours.

It was only after this that Col Tawfik Ahmad could spare half an hour for the press.

"The situation in the Khowst-Orgun region," he informed us, "started to heat up 6 months ago. Those who nurtured the idea of 'autonomy' and the creation of a puppet 'provisional government' apparently decided to start to realize this idea. Zelluddin, who regarded himself as the commander in chief of the insurgent forces, Rasul, Khalid, Arsalan, the mullah Tuti, and other leaders of bandit formations, reinforced, re-armed, and well-trained in Pakistan, in their own base region, and in the training center near Anguarat, were also counting on success because the majority of the leaders of the Khowst and Orgun tribes reacted loyally to their counterrevolutionary raids and some even gave them support.

But the insurgents' calculations were not realized. First, defeat in Khowst. Then, the passage of government troops through the Orgun gorge and the successful development of the operation to destroy the bandit formations in the region of Orgun itself.

The colonel cited the names of officers whose units and subunits literally went through fire and crossed minefields. In the 7 km separating north and south Shatowri, 43 pillboxes had to be stormed. And each of them was on a commanding, seemingly inaccessible height... there were mines, obstructions, trous-de-loup... From Zareh Sharan to Orgun the distance is small, but in this sector alone the sappers removed 154 mines and 29 field charges.

"The Soviet sappers gave us a lot of help in clearing the mines," the colonel said.

A little later, I met with Lieutenant Colonel V. Sadovnik, head of the group of Soviet sappers assigned to help the Afghans clear the roads of mines in the areas purged of insurgents. Vasiliy Andreyevich cited numerous examples of the real heroism of our officers, sergeants, and men.

Junior Sergeant Yuriy Beznosyy, driver-mechanic of a clearing vehicle, experienced four explosions during road-clearing: Italian "surprise" mines exploded not just beneath the mine clearer, but also under the tracks. But after each explosion, after righting the vehicle, the Komsomol member sat down at the controls again. The Soviet sappers Major Ivan Armash, Lieutenant Vasiliy Zhlutko, and Privates Anatoliy Peretyatko, Vladimir Baychun, Igor Ivanenko, Vladimir Vasilyev, and Valeriy Savchuk with his dog Grita saved the lives of several dozen Afghans...

The mines cleared by our sappers -- with clods of earth and dried mud stuck to the plastic fins -- were very different from the latest Italian and British mines brought here to the command center by Afghan infantry from seized dushman depots.

"As of today, we have taken 3,383 antitank and 1,839 antipersonnel mines from insurgent depots," Col (Tofik) Ahmad told us after consulting his notebook.

The stack of ammunition cases is also impressive -- ammunition for mountain antiaircraft installations, mortars, recoilless weapons, rocket launchers, heavy machineguns, and submachineguns. Next to these shells, mines, and cartridges, which are now safe for the Afghan civilians, are the weapons for which this ammunition is intended. You just have to look where all these were manufactured to get a very detailed idea of the sources of anti-Afghan aggression: the United States, Italy, Britain, France, Pakistan, Egypt, China, the FRG...

Our trip to Orgun ended with a meeting with Sulayman Laeq, DRA minister of nationalities and tribes, Abdul (Mubin), secretary of the Paktika Province PDPA Committee, and Abdul Vahab, governor of the province. They are responsible for carrying out a vitally important mission -- the restoration and strengthening of state power in Orgun and in the surrounding areas which have been freed of insurgents. Together with the district's leaders, they have had to resolve numerous political, economic, social, and management tasks. One of the prime concerns was for grain and seeds. Spring is not far away.

"One of our paramount tasks, which we must resolve before we can proceed any further, is to establish contacts with the tribes. This work is delicate, requiring tact, restraint, patience, and caution," the minister stressed in a conversation with journalists.

Despite the fact that a major victory -- whose importance is difficult to overestimate -- has been won, none of my interlocutors said that everything is in complete order and that all problems are resolved. Efficiency and a healthy concern could be felt throughout the conversation. Yet nobody stifled his joy at what had happened.

Comparing the Orgun operation with the Panjsher operation, which was successfully conducted 18 months ago, Minister Sulayman Laeq said:

"In Panjsher, the insurgents did not set such broad and far-reaching political aims as in Orgun. At that time, apparently the idea of 'autonomy' as such did not exist, and indeed its implementation in the center of the country seemed impossible even to the counterrevolutionaries inclined toward adventurism. But here there was a well-matured idea of 'autonomy,' the proximity of the bases in Pakistan, and generous supplies to the insurgents of everything necessary for war."

The imperialist reaction's plans, Sulayman Laeq continued, paid much attention to the person of the former king. It was to have appeared symbolic: Zahir Shah repeating his father's victorious march from Orgun to Kabul. But the attempt to "revive" a political corpse, which is what the overthrown king is, is an adventure doomed to failure. Indeed, for the enemies of the Afghan people, the successful operation by the DRA Armed Forces in Orgun is not merely a major military defeat, but also a political failure.

USSR AIR DEFENSE REGIMENT IN DRA RECEIVES AWARD

PM141242 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[Senior Lieutenant A. Krauze report: "For Courage and Military Valor"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan --

Every year, personnel of the "N" antiaircraft artillery regiment have achieved great success in socialist competition and in combat and political training.

As part of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, the servicemen have been bearing aloft the title of patriot internationalists. The courage, skill, and devotion to military and international duty of many of them have been marked by state awards. Servicemen of the subunits commanded by Captains S. Kuznetsov, Yu. Zhutikov, and V. Chizhevskiy, and Senior Lieutenant V. Dashkevich have proved their worth.

The antiaircraft gunners' martial labor has been marked by a high award -- a USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military valor. The pennant was recently presented to the regiment by Colonel General of Artillery Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of Air Defense Forces.

USSR SOLDIERS IN DRA HAVE 'HIGH SENSE' OF DUTY

OW160623 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent in Afghanistan Vladimir Fadeyev, reports.

[Begin Fadeyev recording] The service in the land of Afghanistan of fellows from the most varied cities,regions, and corners of our motherland is permeated with a high sense of understanding of internationalist duty. [video shows ranks of airborne troops on parade in winter uniforms with rifles]

These words were familiar to them from their very school days but it was under Afghanistan skies that they truly grasped the meaning and absorbed it into their own consciousness. Any of these soldiers and officers knows that the appeal for help issued in its day on behalf of the Afghan people were directed precisely to him. [video shows group of officers, cutting to interview with Guards Lieutenant Colonel Novikov]

[Novikov] After arriving here I saw what good and industrious people they are. We see grief, blood, and the death of children, women, and old people. [video shows groups of Soviet and Afghan troops] Our Soviet soldiers cannot turn away and fail to help the Afghan people fulfill those tasks to which the people aspire.

[Fadeyev] Our fellows must serve side by side with the Afghan troops. The revolutionary army is still young; it is still learning how to defend the first achievements of the revolution and its fatherland from hostile outside encroachments. Fraternal assistance in this regard is rendered to it by the Soviet people. [video shows troops mounting BTR-60PB's and several BTR-60PB's moving over barren ground, cutting to shots of Soviet troops in parade formation]

DRA REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN COMPLAIN OF 'COERCION'

LD151205 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Kabul March 15 TASS -- A letter by Afghan refugees staying in Pakistan has been published here.

It is addressed to U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The letter says that the U.S.-supported Pakistani authorities, using gross pressure and false propaganda, compelled many Afghan citizens to leave their homeland and settle at so-called refugee camps in Pakistan.

American and Pakistani military experts, the letter says, have turned these camps into centres for training terrorists specialising in subversion in the territory of Afghanistan. Armed gangs, formed there, started to be sent to Afghanistan beginning with May 1978. At present the camps have been made prisons with Afghans as their inmates. Hundreds of men, women and children are doomed to death there for lack of adequate food, clothing and medicines. Those who refuse to obey the orders of bandits are killed. Pakistani police arrest and torture those who make attempts to return home.

Information on the conditions of the Afghan refugees, the letter says, comes to the United Nations from the gang leaders, the military regime of Pakistan and all kind of visiting delegations which call themselves 'international'. This information is not true to fact while the refugees themselves have no chance to tell the world public the truth about their conditions.

Commenting on the appeal of Afghan refugees to the U.N. secretary general, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR stresses that the CIA's hand shows clearly from behind the artificially created "refugee problem". In persuading thousands of people to leave their homeland imperialist special services and the counter-revolution pursued two aims: to obtain manpower reserves for subversive activities against revolutionary people's power in Afghanistan and to provide an excuse for an anti-Afghan slander campaign in the international arena. These aims coincided with the interests of local reaction which does not want the situation in the region to be stabilised.

Under the pretext of "concern" about the Afghan refugees the Pakistani military gets millions of dollars from the USA. World imperialism, which is hampering a settlement of this problem, is using it for anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet aims, for increasing its interference in the affairs of the region, and for waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, the commentary goes on.

In this connection BAKHTAR recalls numerous statements made by the Government of the DRA to the effect that all Afghans who had to flee abroad for some or other reason may return home without any fear. The revolutionary government not only guarantees them life and freedom but also helps them get jobs. These provisions are made in the law on general amnesty and are undeviatingly observed. The news agency says that Democratic Afghanistan is prepared to give every assistance in the matter of repatriation of regugees and supports all U.N. efforts in this direction.

DRA AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY INCREASES NOTED

PM151147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Economy Is Developing"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Mar -- The results of the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the first 10 months of this year (the year ends 21 March in Afghanistan) have been summed up here. The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES reports that the cultivated area in agriculture has increased 0.5 percent while wheat and vegetable production have risen. Some 230,000 metric tons of meat have been procured, which is considerably more than the plan. Some 2 percent more milk and 1 percent more eggs were procured than over the corresponding period last year.

Successes have also been achieved in industrial production. Electricity generation and the production of chemical fertilizers, gas, and flour have incrased from 5.2 percent to 33.2 percent. The production of construction materials has slightly more than doubled. As a whole industry in the state and mixed sectors fulfilled the plan 101 percent.

U.S. STANCE ON TWO OCEANS BELIES 'PEACE' TALK

In Persian Gulf

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

President Reagan has again demonstrated that the profuse talk about Washington's "love of peace" is not connected with any way with its practical activities.

Speaking several days ago before the leaders of the youth arm of the "United Jewish Appeal" organization, Reagan pointed out that the U.S. was striving for peace in the Middle East, specifically, that it was necessary to prevent the expansion of the conflict in the Persian Gulf area.

As for Washington's "love of peace" as regards the Middle East in general, U.S. warships off the Lebanese coast shelling at point-blank range Beirut and the mountain areas of that country have long become the symbol of it. In the Persian Gulf, the Americans threaten to use force against those who do not follow the navigation and air traffic "rules" in that part of the open sea and the air sapce about it, which were arbitrarily introduced by the U.S.

The arbitrary actions of the U.S. taken under the pretext of ensuring the freedom of navigation actually further the same aim in the Persian Gulf as off the Lebanese shores: by massive demonstration of its military might, the U.S. reaffirms the imperialist claim on that part of the Indian Ocean as another sphere of the U.S. "vital interests." The concentration of U.S. warships and planes in the Persian Gulf sharply aggravates tension in the region and provokes the creation of a conflict situation there with the drawing into it of U.S. troops.

This is the only possible outcome of Reagan's profuse talk about his "striving for peace." In the Persian Gulf, the same as in other regions, Washington spreads the feelings of confrontation, whips up tension, embarks on armed ventures against sovereign states and accelerates the arms race to the unheard-of proportions.

The Arab countries which watch with ever growing concern the dangerous military preparations of the U.S., point out, and with good reason, the direct connection between the developments around Lebanon and those in the Persian Gulf.

"Americans try to make up for their obvious military and political defeat in Beirut in the opposite part of the Middle East region", the Egyptian newspaper MAY writes. "The dispatching of U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf considerably aggravates tension there and introduces a new explosive element, thus creating a threat to all the states of the region".

Washington's actions, which cannot be described in any other way but as reckless adventurism, make ever more topical the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation put forward by non-aligned countries and emphatically supported by the USSR and other socialist countries, which, in their turn, came up with a number of constructive and quite concrete proposals on this subject. This position was reaffirmed on the highest level recently in the Soviet Union. In conditions of the growing military and political tension in the Indian Ocean and especially in the Persian Gulf as a result of the militaristic actions of the U.S., the Soviet Union comes out for the early convocation of an international conference under the aegis of the U.N. which would discuss the turning of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Causes 'Indignation'

LD121634 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The question of the status of the Indian Ocean has become in the recent years one of the most complex international problems defying solution, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in a commentary devoted to the session of the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean that opens in New York. 13 years ago the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

Whenever the convocation of a conference on this matter was planned the United States torpedoed its holding, the newspaper writes.

The putting off of the deadline for the holding of the international conference was each time accompanied by the feverish increase of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. military base on the Diego Garcia island was being reinforced and modernized, the number of U.S. warships was being increased, the Pentagon's activity to equip Pakistan with latest armaments was being intensified, attempts were made to set up new military bases in the Indian ocean.

In the years that have passed since the adoption of the historic declaration of the General Assembly the Indian Ocean, as one Delhi journalist aptly put it, started looking increasingly like an "American lake" in which large armaments, including nuclear ones are deployed.

With such developments the Indian Ocean might turn into a "death lake" for littoral and mainland states, IZVESTIYA writes.

Concern of the world public is caused by the recent manoeuvres of U.S. diplomacy aimed at preparing U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf area. The public in countries of the south Asian subcontinent is extremely concerned over the United States continued attempts to get hold of the former British base in Trincomalee on Sri Lanka's territory, over the Pentagon's striving to get the right to use the Bangladesh port Chittagong in the Bengal Bay, the article says. The United States systematic attempts to undermine the principles and ideas of the United Nations declaration and to get a free hand in the Indian Ocean cause indignation everywhere in the world. Therefore the world public demands ever more resolutely that the Indian Ocean be really turned into a peace zone, that peace and tranquility be restored in that area of the world, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH PHILIPPINES 'SUBSTANTIAL'

LD141248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Commentary by Aleksandr Redchenko, All-Union radio correspondent in the Southeast Asian countries]

[Text] I recently visited the Philippines. During my visit, I had quite a few interesting meetings with representatives of Filipino public opinion, with state officials, public figures, workers, fishermen, businessmen, and journalists. I could see for myself how interested many Filipinos are in the Soviet Union and the life of the Soviet people. Our country welcomes the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in a wide variety of areas, said Blas Ople, the minister of labor and president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, in a talk with me. The Filipino minister said that this cooperation, which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual advantage, helps to strengthen peace in the Southeast Asian region and helps in the development of our state's economy. One must point out that substantial progress has been made in Soviet-Filipino relations during the last 10 years. Differences in the sociopolitical systems of the two states have not impeded the development of successful and effective cooperation in a wide variety of areas. This applies, above all, to trade and economic ties. For example, trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the Philippines has increased from R10 million at the beginning of the 1970's to almost R180 million. The Philippines has now become one of our principal trading partners in Southeast Asia. The regular purchase of traditional Filipino export commodities like cocoanut oil, copra, copper concentrate, nickel, and Manila hemp enables the Philippines to develop the production of these goods on a stable basis and enables the Soviet Union to obtain the raw materials it needs.

Our country provides the Philippines with machine tools, electrical engineering, mining, and oil drilling equipment, marine engines, road-building machinery, and certain other products which assist in the industrial development of the Filipino economy.

One should particularly note that in many cases ties with the Soviet Union help the Philippines to overcome serious economic difficulties created by the United States and certain other imperialist powers. For example, in the mid-1970's the United States tripled import duties on Filipino sugar, the country's main export commodity. In these circumstances, the Soviet Union's purchase of a significant quantity of Filipino export produce made it possible to neutralize the blow to the country's economy. In this connection, many Filipino officials pointed out that Soviet support at a time which was difficult for the Philippines demonstrated yet again the Soviet Union's readiness to give real assistance to the developing states without attaching any opportunistic, political conditions.

The activities of the joint Soviet-Filipino shipping company is cited as a revealing example of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Philippines. The Philsov company, as it is referred to in the Philippines, is the general agent for all Soviet ships calling at Filipino ports. The local press takes the view that the results of the almost 10-year period during which this company has been operating have already proved that its establishment was an effective stimulus for developing mutual trade. The work of the joint Philsov company also makes it possible to resist the monopolistic dictates of shipowners in the leading capitalist powers which frequently try to inflate freight rates for the transportation of goods. The DAILY EXPRESS, one of the leading Manila papers, recently wrote about the Soviet Union's reliability as a business partner. The Soviet Union's faithful adherence to international obligations and treaties, and its wish to assist and support developing countries, are winning increasing recognition in many states of the world, including the Philippines.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PACT'S KILIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD161048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1008 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Mar (TASS) -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the combined armed forces, who have arrived here in connection with the planned joint "Soyuz-84" command and staff training exercise.

Taking part in the meeting were Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense, and Colonel General V. Milea, Romanian first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

POREBSKI ON PZPR ACCOUNTABILITY-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM141621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Mobilizing Efforts"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The PZPR accountability-election campaign has come to an end. It encompassed party components at all levels up to voivodship level inclusive and preceded the National Conference of Delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. According to statutes, the conference must take place at the midpoint of the term of the central party organs. By decision of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which assessed the completed accountability-election campaign, the conference will be held 16-18 March.

Every accountability-election campaign in the party's life is an event of important significance because it makes it possible to assess achievements and shortcomings and define forms and outline the main avenues of activity. The present campaign which we have completed in the PZPR has special, exceptional importance for us. During the campaign we have had to sum up results and assess achievements in a period which, as Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in his speech at the voivodship accountability-election conference in Lublin, has been the hardest of all previous periods in the party's life.

There is no need to recall, I think, all the hard, dramatic moments for the party and socialist Poland which we have experiened in recent years. We know that Soviet people have followed with enormous attention and concern everything happening in Poland and that they know our situation well.

The counterrevolution's preplanned and carefully staged offensive against one of the links in the socialist community -- the Polish People's Republic -- has failed and shown the real intentions of its imperialist inspirers and masters. Their aim was to weaken the forces of socialism in the world and to wrest Poland from the community of socialist countries. It was a desperate attempt to reverse the course of history. At the same time it must be admitted that the counterrevolutionary offensive against socialist Poland was also helped by errors committed by the PZPR leadership and the government in the preceding period, which led the communist party to a dangerous borderline -- creating a real threat that it would lose its link with the working class.

Our party has experienced difficult moments. However, it has had sufficient strength to vanquish the counterrevolution and to eject antisocialist forces from public life, at the same time purging itself of extraneous elements to whom the ideals of Marxism-Leninism were alien.

A decisive role in our struggle was played by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the strategy it adopted. However, under the onslaught of the counterrevolutionary forces and because of the anarchy in public life, we lacked the strength to realize the congress decisions immediately and fully. This period of exceptionally keen struggle and of the beginning of the way out of the deep sociopolitical crisis was the main topic of discussion at the meetings and accountability-election conference.

In embarking on the accountability-election campaign, we set ourselves the aim of further strengthening the party's forces and consolidating its leading role. We were also aware of the dangers which could accompany this campaign. Today we can say that the set goals have been achieved. The campaign has confirmed that for the PZPR, for the 2.2 million Polish communists, there is nothing more important than the further consistent consolidation of ties with the working class and the all-around and resolute application of Leninist norms and principles in all spheres of sociopolitical reality.

Attention is drawn by the precision with which the campaign was conducted. It lasted 3 months. In this period there were 32,000 meetings in party groups, about 95,000 meetings in primary and section party organizations, over 2,000 plant party conferences, and conferences of all party echelons.

During the accountability-election campaign we noted an influx of new candidates into the PZPR -- mainly young workers. About 30 percent of the comrades taking part spoke in the debates at the meetings. That is an indicator of the party's growing mobilization and its strength and the responsibility with which the communists took part in the campaign.

Among the questions dominating the agendas of meetings and conferences we must note primarily those which have been linked with the ideological and organizational consolidation of the party ranks and their ideological and moral purity. Our comrades criticized in a resolute, principled manner the phenomena of ideological instability and inconsistency which sometimes appear among party members and everything which can contribute to reducing the party's authority in the eyes of the working people.

Emphasis was placed on the need to preserve firm ideological ties with the working class so that not a single worker doubts that the PZPR represents his interests and is his party. We must bear in mind the errors of the past, the speakers said, and draw conclusions from them so that these errors are never repeated again. We must all struggle for the complete restoration of the party's authority.

The importance of improving the standard of ideological work was noted. Every PZPR member must constantly intensify his knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

A great deal of attention was paid to the discussion of questions connected with the resurrection of the trade union movement and its rapid development and organizational consolidation. The need for the active involvement of party members in the trade unions' activity was noted.

An important theme in the speeches was the examination of problems of the international situation. The decision by the Washington administration and NATO to deploy new missiles with nuclear warheads in the West European countries targeted against the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other socialist community states has greatly perturbed the Polish public. In their speeches the comrades expressed indignation and condemnation of the policy of confrontation pursued by the imperialist forces and expressed complete support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The economic situation in Poland and the working people's material position were an important problem discussed at the conferences and party meetings. The proprietorial concern that both their own and related enterprises should work as well as possible and more effectively was a positive element in the speeches on the subject. Specific examples of thriftlessness and bad economic management were cited and ways of eliminating these phenomena were outlined.

During the campaign note was taken of the fruitfulness of economic ties with the socialist states. And words of gratitude to the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and to all Soviet people for the fraternal aid rendered to us at a most difficult time were frequently heard at the meetings and conferences. Thanks to this aid, many Polish enterprises did not come to a standstill. The normal functioning of our economy became possible.

It is important to note in our accountability-election campaign how the elections to the party organs proceeded. The communists treated them very responsibly and displayed political maturity. The best comrades most prepared for party work were elected.

To retain the leading role of the party's backbone of workers it is essential to have corresponding worker participation in party organs. How do matters stand here since the elections? Some 28 percent of the newly elected first secretaries of primary and section party organizations and party groups are workers. In primary and section party organization bureaus their proportion is 36 percent. Workers also comprise 21 percent of party committee secretaries, 41 percent in plant committees. However, workers make up only about 27 percent of members and candidate members of voivodship party committees. Although by comparison with the composition of previous committees at this level, in which workers accounted for only 19.7 percent of the membership, there is an increase here, we should still bear in mind that throughout the party as a whole the proportion of workers is about 40 percent. This phenomenon perturbs us. We must think seriously about how to put matters right. We realize that this problem is of decisive importance for a proletarian party.

We are also worried by the comparatively small proportion of young people in the newly elected party organs. In some voivodship only one or two comrades among the voivodship committee members and candidate members are under the age of 29. In others, it is true, there are more, but still comparatively few. Yet we know that it is young people who have been the main target in the antisocialist forces' intrigues. We must act more resolutely to win the young people's awareness and hearts for the cause of socialism. We must also be mindful of the need for a really benevolent attitude toward young people who are today the co-owners of our socialist fatherland and who tomorrow will take the helm of state in their hands.

An analysis of the situation in the party organizations at individual enterprises and in the parishes, cities, and voivodships reveals the varying effectiveness of the work of individual components and levels of the PZPR. This cannot always be explained by the specific features of a particular city or voivodship. Much depends on the style of work. We can see this phenomenon and draw conclusions from it.

Despite particular problems facing us, the entire recent accountability-election campaign -- this was confirmed by the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- should be assessed positively. The party has emerged from the campaign organizationally and ideologically strengthened. There is also no doubt that the party has been galvanized. This militant mood is very necessary. Much has been done, but very much has to be done. We must remember this and not succumb to excessive optimism.

We are counting in our activity on further aid from the fraternal parties. We want to use their experience, especially the experience of the CPSU -- Lenin's party. We know that we can count on this aid.

USSR, POLISH WRITERS UNIONS SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

PM141243 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Mar 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Talks with leaders of the Polish Writers Union were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere at the secretariat of the USSR Writers Union Board. They ended with the signing of a 1984 cooperation plan between the USSR Writers Union and the Polish Writers Union. The document was signed by G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, and Halina Auderska, chairman of the Presidium of the Polish Writers Union main board.

The plan provides for exchanges of delegations of writers and translators and other forms of creative contacts, joint participation in measures devoted to the 40th anniversary of People's Poland's creation the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, and the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Writers Union, festivals of Polish culture in the Soviet Union, and other measures.

Speaking after the signing of the plan, G. Markov and H. Auderska noted the importance of this step and expressed confidence that it will further the development of all-round relations between the two creative unions.

On the Polish side, the signing ceremony was attended by a delegation of Polish writers consisting of Andrzej Wasilewski, Janusz Domagalik, Jan Koprowski, Janusz Roszko, and Jan Gociol, as well as by Zbigniew Domino, counsellor at the Polish Embassy in Moscow. Attending on the Soviet side were A. Ananyev, Yu. Verchenko, Yu. Voronov, V. Karpov, A. Mirzagitov, S. Sartakov, and Yu. Surovtsev, secretaries of the USSR Writers Union Board.

H. Auderska, A. Wasilewski, and J. Domagalik visited the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial offices, where they had a talk with chief editor A. Chakovskiy.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN USSR

PM151435 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Mar 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] S. Gaspar, chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT], and L. Mehes, general secretary of the SZOT, were in Moscow on a working visit 6-7 March at the invitation of the AUCCTU. They held talks with S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. During the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions of mutual interest concerning the further development of Soviet-Hungarian trade union links and international trade union movement. The sides also exchanged information on topical questions of the activity of both countries' trade unions at the present stage.

Taking part in the talks were K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, V.Ye. Mozhayev, chiefs of AUCCTU departments, and also K. Szlovatsik, chief of the SZOT International Relations Department.

KOHL'S BUNDESTAG SPEECH 'INSULTING' TO GDR

LD151754 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn March 15 TASS -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany delivered the government state of the nation address to the Bundestag today. He touched on West Germany's relations with the German Democratic Republic, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on the German soil. His treatment of the subject can by no means be regarded as well-founded.

The head of the West German Government made an attempt to speak "on behalf of all Germans." He played up the grossly overused and reactionary phrase of West German revanchists to the effect that the inexistent "German question remains unsolved" and advocated the "reunification of Germany." Elaborating on the subject, the chancellor made demagogic remarks about "freedom in the West" and an alleged "lack" of it "in the East." He at the same time maintained that West Germany's membership of the European Economic Community and NATO was what guaranteed its "freedom."

Nor can one disregard the fact that in his speech the chancellor found it necessary to speak positively of the activities of the "expellees" and other members of revanchist organisations and groupings whose influence on the political life of West Germany has grown significantly after the government of the conservative-liberal coalition came to power.

In what closely resembles the actions of the U.S. Administration, Helmut Kohl permitted himself several insulting remarks about the state system of the GDR and other socialist countries.

Mr Kohl's speech gives some ground to the fears of the progressively-minded West Germans that the "turn" in the policy of the FRG announced by the present government threatens to mark the return to a situation which used to characterise the break years of the cold war and confrontation.

No "Positive' Steps

DW160813 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl was speaking today in the Bundestag on the state of the nation. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy, who read the DPA reports on Kohl's statement, comments:

At the beginning of his statement the federal chancellor advocated efforts for international detente, for an improvement of East-West relations as well as for arms control and disarmament. He also underlined the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. At the beginning of his analysis on the state of the nation -- properly speaking the state of the FRG -- whose well-being has to be ensured by the federal chancellor in conformity with the basic law of the country, the tasks mentioned by Kohl were well chosen, because the FRG finds itself out in front of the dividing line between the two military-political blocs and the two social systems in Europe. Who else but this country could be more interested in seeing that the tensions and confrontations do not increase but that, on the contrary, peaceful and goodneighborly relations are developed? Who else is being as threatened by the stationing of new U.S. intermediate-range missiles on FRG territory which makes the FRG a target for a counterstrike?

Considering all this, the question is what Bonn intends to contribute, to detente and disarmament, in the FRG's national interest, so the threat of a conflict with nuclear missiles is avoided, for such a war undoubtedly would spell national catastrophe for that country.

Unfortunately nothing concrete was said in the FRG Government chief's report about any initiatives or other positive steps aimed at warding off the threat of nuclear war in Europe. Likewise nothing was said about the socialist countries' initiatives, including the proposal that a treaty on the preservation of peaceful relations and on nonaggression between NATO and the Warsaw Pact be concluded and the proposal that all nuclear powers follow the Soviet example and commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Also nothing positive was heard about either the socialist countries' latest proposal to put a ceiling on, and then reduce arms expenditures or about their other initiatives.

This raises the question as to the value of generalizations on detente and disarmament. What is noteworthy is that a considerable part of Kohl's report was devoted to proposals and even demands which cannot be assessed other than being an interference in the internal affairs of the GDR, that is to say a sovereign socialist state. However, it has become a tradition that a list of such demands is contained in the so-called messages on the state of the nation which are submitted to the Bundestag every year. However, this time the list was particularly voluminous and the demands were formulated in a particularly aggressive way. Why this? What has caused the authors of the report to act this way? Was it perhaps the American nuclear missiles that are now in the FRG?

If this were the case, then their claims to pose as the advocates of the nation's interest are rather strange, aren't they? For they are rather the grave-diggers of the nation. What is required for detente, disarmament, and the development of good-neighborly relations in central Europe is that Bonn respects the sovereignty of the GDR as much as that of other states.

EXPECTATIONS FROM KOHL U.S. VISIT REBUTTED

FM151453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Left Out in the Rain"]

[Text] The FRG chancellor has ended his 3-day visit to the United States. Usually, trips to Washington from European NATO countries are no simple matter. They are, to a certain degree, reminiscent of voyages to present reports from vassal territories. And although the latest American-West German talks were, as always, accompanied by a show of "demonstration of unity," the White House listened to the visitor and...put him in his place.

The federal chancellor made his way across the ocean with grave concerns. They have increased particularly since the day when Bonn's powers that be, heeding the voice of Washington instead of that of their own people, agreed to the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory. The American promises, diligently repeated in Bonn, that the siting of these nuclear missile weapons would be immediately followed by the start of "real talks with the Russians" to prevent a new and dangerous nuclear arms spiral in Europe, proved to be nothing more than what they were at the very beginning -- a deliberate deception. As a result of this the gap between missile-worshippers and the overwhelming majority of the population in FRG -- just like in the other West European countries, by the way -- is not only failing to close but is actually growing.

People in Bonn hoped that the chancellor's visit across the ocean would somehow help put matters right. Much was written on the eve of the visit about how the public expects from Washington initiatives in "resuming the East-West dialogue." "H. Kohl considers," one U.S. television company reported, "that right until a few weeks ago R. Reagan was in a rather anti-Soviet mood both in his statements and in his policies and that he must show some progress in the matter of arms control. If not, he is running the risk of reviving anti-American feelings."

These hopes, however, were not to materialize. Following his talks with R. Reagan, Chancellor H. Kohl deemed it necessary to offer again to the head of the U.S. Administration "the advice to pursue not as a propaganda maneuver but as a political step" the speediest start of dialogue with the Soviet Union. But immediately on his return home the FRG chancellor was forced to admit that such a dialogue was "highly unlikely" this year. For its part, the White House declared that it does not intend to put forward any constructive initiatives on the question of nuclear arms and that "the FRG Chancellor did not insist on this." The general outcome was according to the German proverb: The hosts left the guest standing alone out in the rain.

The visit has shown also something else -- namely, that people on each side of the Atlantic have a different approach toward the development of world events. People in the U.S. capital are thinking, just like before, of nailing down and crucifying detente with their Pershings. But this is not to be. It is alive in West Europe, even in places where it is prevented from materializing in specific deeds. The Europeans see no future for themselves in a dense missile forest. Like before, they are irresistibly drawn toward life-giving international communion and want to leave destructive wars behind once and for all.

VOGEL MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE ON 'FRANK' TALKS

PM151491 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Our conversations in the Soviet capital took place in a frank, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere, H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) faction in the Bundestag, said 13 March at a Moscow press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. He is heading the SPD faction delegation which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

During the conversations, H.-J. Vogel continues, we became acquainted with K.U. Chernenko. We formed the impression of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary as a man who is aware of his responsibility, a man of self-confidence, a man with a strong will, who has been and remains willing to take note of opinions which differ from his own to assess their merits. The general secretary repeatedly and impressively stressed his desire for the future consistent conduct of Soviet domestic and foreign policy.

Concerning the results of the conversation, H.-J. Vogel noted that the sides' attitudes toward the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and arms reduction problems were clarified in particular. The guest stressed that the new qualitative aspect of the arms race threatens mankind's existence and that new initiatives are needed to further reduce armed forces and armaments, to put into action all-embracing agreements on halting nuclear weapon tests and the demilitarization of space and mutual accords on the renunciation of the use of force and the creation of nuclear free corridors.

We welcomed, H.-J. Vogel said, the recent Warsaw Pact proposal on talks on not increasing and reducing military expenditure and also the proposal on the question of ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

H.-J. Vogel then noted that the policy of treaties continues to have decisive significance for bilateral relations. Both sides, he said, rated his policy highly as a means of helping to ease the aggravated international tension and strengthen peace.

H.-J. Vogel advocated the further widening and deepening of business contacts between the two states. In particular in the economic sphere, where medium-size and small FRG firms can also collaborate with Soviet organizations in modernizing enterprises. There are possibilities for widening cultural and scientific cooperation.

The guest stressed that the two different social systems, which have deep ideological differences, must resolve disputes by peaceful means and contribute to cooperation on a long-term basis.

H.-J. Vogel spoke highly of the norms of relations between nuclear powers laid down in K.U. Chernenko's speech at the meeting with voters. These norms, he added, can serve as the basis for better mutual understanding.

The delegation head answered journalists' questions.

The press conference was attended by the members of the SPD faction delegation.

Visit Overview

LD142035 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A delegation from the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in the FRG's Bundestag led by faction leader H.-J. Vogel, member of the SPD Presidium, stayed in Moscow from March 11 to 14 at the invitation of the USSR's Parliamentary Group.

H.-J. Vogel and members of his delegation were received by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Conversations took place between a group of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet led by B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation from the SPD's faction in the Bundestag of the FRG.

Taking part in the conversations from the Soviet side were deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet V.V. Zagladin, G.A. Arbatov, S.F. Akhromeyev, G.A. Zhukov and A.N. Yakovlev.

Taking part in the conversations from the West German side were E. Bahr, chairman of the FRG Bundestag's Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control, H.J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the FRG Bundestag, K. Voigt, leader of the SPD delegates' group in the foreign policy committee of the FRG Bundestag, Professor C.F. Weizsaecker, adviser to the chairman of the SPD's faction in the Bundestag of the FRG for security matters, and H. Kastl, the FRG's ambassador to the USSR.

The main theme of the conversations was problems of ensuring security and curbing the arms race, which is assuming an increasingly dangerous character in connection with the continuing deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, including the territory of the FRG.

Speakers from the Soviet side revealed the aggressive character of the American-NATO program of gaining substantial military superiority over the Soviet Union and the threat emanating to the population of Europe, including the FRG, from the new nuclear missiles of the United States, which are being deployed in the FRG, and stressed the readiness of the Soviet Union, on condition that the principle of equal and same security will be observed, to come to terms on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. The USSR's aim is to make certain that Europe will become free of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

B.N. Ponomarev called the attention of the interlocutors from the FRG to the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by K.U. Chernenko in his speech to constituents on March 2. The importance of the proposal for the nuclear powers jointly to recognize certain norms of their conduct on the international scene, meeting the interests of preventing nuclear war and putting an end to the arms race, and to lend to them a mandatory character was stressed.

The Soviet representatives voiced the opinion that in conditions, where international tension has increased, the need for all forces that oppose the threat of war to rally together and act effectively, for the anti-war movement to become stronger and for all people of goodwill, who realize that what is at issue for the first time is the very existence of mankind, is making itself felt increasingly. The high responsibility resting nowadays on the political parties, acting in the working-call movement, and the parliamentarians in the cause of struggle against the grown [as received] threat of thermonuclear war was pointed out.

H.-J. Vogel, leader of the declaration of the Social-Democratic faction in the FRG's Bundestag, pointed out that the SPD stands for following a policy of detente and enhancing European security and confirms the decision of the SPD congress in November 1983, which spoke out against the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory.

Both sides expressed the opinion that the implementation of such measures as the conclusion of an agreement on the renunciation of use of force between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and the deliverance of Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons would be an event of tremendous importance.

The meetings took place in a spirit of frankness and in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation paid a visit to V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet. H.J. Wischnewski had a meeting with N.D. Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR. Professor K.F. Weizasecker had a meeting with A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and academicians Ye. P. Velikhov and G.K. Skryabin.

Vogel Interview

LD142032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The delegation of the SPD group in the FRG's Bundestag led by the chairman of the group, Hans-Jochen Vogel, left the Soviet Union today. They were in our country at the invitation of the USSR parliamentary group. Before departure, the head of the delegation said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Vogel in German with superimposed translation] During our delegation's meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I got the impression that the Soviet leader is striving for further consistent implementation of the foreign and domestic policy of the USSR. I can remember word for word: Let us preserve and deepen the good things that we have achieved jointly in our relations. We regret that in the present situation there are differing points of view between the two world powers on the main issue of the moment -- stopping the arms race, including the deployment of medium range missiles -- and we do not cease in our efforts to replace this arms race with a settlement on the basis of a treaty, which would open up the way for missile reduction.

As for other problems that we discussed, I would like to note the initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the proposal on the banning of chemical weapons and the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries on mutual reduction of military spending, which are worthy of serious attention. Relations between our two countries are based on the policy of treaties, begun by Willy Brandt and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and this policy continues to be fruitful and to justify itself in the complicated situation existing in the world today.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you see the future of Soviet-West German relations?

[Vogel] I think that relations will continue to develop. We have the opportunity to deepen economic and cultural cooperation. Despite the difference in our social systems, between which there are profound ideological differences, we must in the long-term strive not only for peaceful coexistence but also for cooperation. Only together can we avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe. I consider this to be our common purpose, of which we are well aware.

COMPARISON OF VOGEL MOSCOW DEPARTURE 14 MAR

Hans-Jochen Vogel's departure from Moscow was reported in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 March 1984 in the First Edition on page 4. It has been compared to a similar TASS English report which was published in the 14 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page G 5 revealing the following addition: First paragraph, line three in PRAVDA reads: ...USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The delegation was seen off at the airport by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.V. Zagladin...(supplying indistinct passage)

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN MEETS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS

PM141636 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 84 p 3

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent Yu. Korolev for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "In the Struggle for Young People's Rights"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 12 Mar -- The national congress of the French Communist Youth Movement [MJCF] held 8-11 March in the Paris suburb of Pantin has completed its work. Some 1,400 delegates from local MJCF federations and representatives of 50 youth organizations from many countries including a Komsomol delegation headed by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the forum.

During the congress youth international solidarity meetings and meetings between the foreign delegations and young French men and women were held. The Soviet delegation met with young people from the Paris suburb of Bagneux. During the meeting V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, described the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race.

When the congress ended G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, received V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

During the talk V.M. Mishin in particular informed G. Marchais of the Komsomol's activity in preparing for the 12th world youth festival. He also emphasized that this forum is designed to make a new contribution to the struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament.

PONOMAREV INTERVIEW ON GREEK TIES, DISARMAMENT

NC121613 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 11 Mar 84 p 5

[By correspondent Yiannis Litsos]

[Text] Moscow -- On 8 March, 60 years elapsed since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Greece and the USSR. On this occasion, Comrade Boris Panomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary, spoke to RIZOSPASTIS. At the beginning of the discussion, Comrade Ponomarev referred to his impression on his visit to Greece at the head of a CPSU delegation to the 11th KKE congress and to the feelings of friendship manifested by Greeks wherever the Soviet delegation appeared. He referred particularly to the cordial comradely relations existing between the two fraternal parties, the CPSU and KKE, and praised the role of RIZOSPASTIS in enlightening and organizing the people's masses in the struggle for democracy and social progress, and in spreading among the people the truth about the Soviet Union and existent [iparktos] socialism.

In response to the question of the completion of 60 years since the restoration of Greek-Soviet diplomatic relations, Comrade Ponomarev said:

"At the beginning, I would like to stress that the recognition in 1924 of the young Soviet republic by a series of capitalist states was a result legally necessitated by the complete bankruptcy of international imperialist attempts to suppress Soviet rule in Russia through armed intervention and the civil war and later to undermine it through economic and political isolation. The international bourgeoise was finally compelled to recognize the socialist system arising from the October Revolution in Russia. It was a significant victory by the first socialist country in the world and by the international working class.

"The official recognition of the USSR by the Greek Government and the restoration of diplomatic relations and on 8 March 1924 undoubtedly constituted a most significant event in the history of our countries' relations. This action, in my view, was dictated by the vital need and interest of Greece's ruling circles to maintain their country's traditional trade and economic relations with our country and, moreover, because they could not overlook the mass mobilizations of Greek working people, under the guidance of the Socialist Labor Party of Greece (Communist), for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

"At any rate, the restoration of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Greece set a firm foundation and created the practical prerequisites for the development of political, trade, economic, cultural, and other relations between the Greek and Soviet people that responded fully to their interests."

Question: How do you assess the present level of Greek-Soviet relations and the prospects for their development?

B. Ponomarev: I would like to note that Soviet-Greek relations do not always assume a smooth shape, and we are not the ones responsible for this. Events such as Greece's integration with NATO and the installation of U.S. military bases on Greek territory, which are directed against our country and our allies, could not be without impact on these relations.

In recent years, there has been a positive change in relations between our countries. Political contacts have been strengthened; a series of agreements have been signed, and trade and economic cooperation as well as cultural, scientific, sports, and other relations have been expanded considerably. The restoration of summit level contacts and the expansion of exchanges between our two parliaments, state institutions, and business circles have contributed to the strengthening of mutual understanding and confidence between our countries.

In its relations with Greece, the Soviet leadership is guided by the fact that there are no problems between the two countries that could restrain the development of these relations.

As Comrade K. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, stressed in his speech at the 10th CPSU congress [as heard], the Soviet Union stands for the further multifaceted development of friendship and good-neighborly relations between our two countries. Besides there are the objective prerequisites for greater development of these relations.

The USSR consistently supports the consolidation of its cooperation with Greece in the political field and the expansion of contacts at various levels. In this connection, we should stress the great significance of the official visit to Greece by Comrade N. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers Presidium chairman, which took place 1 year ago. The results of that visit have created new prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation to the benefit of peace, detente, and international security, as well as for the restoration of an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the USSR and Greece.

The above shows that much has been achieved in the development of Soviet-Greek cooperation. However, our conviction is that there are great possibilities that await to be utilized for the good of both peoples.

Question: According to your view, what could the contribution of the small countries, including Greece, be for detente, the ending of the arms race, and disarmament?

B. Ponomarev: While making a general review of the international situation, we see that the exacerbation of tension is becoming more and more disturbing. The main responsibility for this lies with the U.S. Administration, which pursues military superiority and thus literally shatters the structure of international relations formed among countries. The need to stop the deployment of arms and to improve international relations is imperative today. The responsibility to smooth the situation is not only shouldered by the countries that possess nuclear arms but also by the other countries, big or small, including Greece. All countries can contribute toward the general efforts to save human civilization from nuclear destruction. This is why the mass antiwar movement in Greece and Greece's drastic struggle for peace and detente, against the arms race and the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and for changing the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation is a great contribution to the people's struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war.

Question: What is the USSR's stand on the resumption of the dialogue on the nuclear arms issue?

B. Ponomarev: The Soviet Union believes that this issue can be solved only through talks, and it is ready to come to an agreement on the limitation and radical limitation of the arms race. However, the issues should be solved on a constructive and acceptable basis by the two sides and with the strict observance of the principles of equality and security.

The dialogue should be held on the basis of equality and not on the basis of a "position of strength." When one of the sides aims to acquire advantages and presents the other side with faits accomplis, then the talks lose their true significance. Thus the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement becomes impossible. This is exactly how the U.S. side acted at the Geneva talks -- the same goes for the NATO member countries -- when they began to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles.

This fact seriously complicated the situation. However, the USSR did not want the situation to be considered irrevocable. The Soviet proposals to limit the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are very well known. They are valid even today. What is necessary is to set aside the obstacles that made impossible the continuation of the talks. It must be made clear that if these are not set aside, the USSR cannot take part in the talks, which the other side is holding in order to cover up for the arms race, thus hoping to achieve military superiority. The USSR will judge the seriousness of the U.S. desire for true talks on the basis of its actions.

The USSR's policy is consistent and firm. It aims at very clear goals: The consolidation of peace, the limitation of arms and military danger, the peaceful coexistence of countries irrespective of their social system, and the development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries. At the same time it is understood that the USSR will protect its security interests and that of its allies and friends from any threat. It does not intend to achieve unilateral military-strategic advantages, but it will firmly protect its security and that of its allies.

To smooth the international relations, which have deteriorated, there should be no intervention in the domestic affairs of other states and peoples, and ideological differences should not be transferred to interstate relations. Otherwise the world would always be in a state of tension. Moreover there would be no prerequisite for the creation of an atmosphere of trust which is so necessary for the removal of the military threat and for the return to the tested path of detente and peaceful coexistence.

Concluding, Comrade Ponomarev hoped RIZOSPASTIS would remain in the forefront of the propagandists for peace, democracy, and social progress, and to be the organizer of the masses in the struggle for a bright future for mankind -- socialism and communism.

GREEK PREMIER SEEKS GREATER 'PEACE,' 'DETENTE'

PM151246 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

["USSR-Greece: Cooperation on a Firm Basis. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou Interviewed for IZVESTIYA" -- by correspondent G. Shakhunyan in Athens -- no date given.]

[Text] It is 60 years since the day diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Greece. In this connection our Athens correspondent G. Shakhunyan asked Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to answer the following questions:

Question: How do you, Mr Prime Minister, assess the present state and future prospects for the development of relations between our countries?

Answer: The 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and the USSR gives me an opportunity to express my high opinion of these relations, which have developed on an upward trend at all levels. This development is based, among other things, on the traditionally friendly relations between our peoples, whose desire, in our view, this development reflects. I consider it extremely relevant to note the significant progress achieved over the last few years, which has made it possible to strengthen bilateral relations even further and to expand cooperation in many spheres. We believe that differences in sociopolitical systems need not impede relations between states and that it is necessary to act in this direction in the interests of peoples and of universal peace.

We are convinced that our cooperation will expand even further as a result of the talks currently underway, whose practical outcome will be a starting point for closer and more substantial cooperation in other spheres.

Question: What role, in your opinion, is played by Greek-Soviet relations and cooperation between our countries in shaping the political climate in Europe and the world?

Answer: Today mankind is closer to a catastrophe than ever before. New arms are being produced daily, new doctrines are being implemented. As a result of this, the brink of the abyss is drawing closer. Confrontation has drawn in its wake not only the great powers but also the developing countries, as a result of which they are becoming even poorer. Vast sums are spent every day on increasingly destructive weapons systems, while the gap between rich and poor countries is constantly growing. It is thus urgently necessary to halt this downward slide and dialogue, which would gradually ease tension and restore the climate of trust and help eliminate the gap between North and South.

The world situation has deteriorated even further through cessation of the existing East-West dialogue and the Geneva talks. Recent statements by the leaders of the two great powers create opportunities that, in our opinion, could mark the beginning of resumed dialogue which, in its turn, could lead to a freeze and equal reduction of arms. It is suitable now for us all to advance toward this ultimate goal and do everything possible to restore the climate of detente and peace.

Undoubtedly the decisive role must be played by the great powers. At the same time, however, we cannot fail to take into account the considerable contribution which can be made by the small countries, too. Mutual relations between Greece and the USSR are helping to nurture such a climate and could set an example for other countries.

Question: Could you, Mr Prime Minister, share with us your views on the role of such countries as Greece in the struggle to restore international relations to the climate of detente, trust, and cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation?

Answer: As I have already said, today we stand at a crucial turning point, because the broken dialogue between East and West has created a dangerous political vacuum. My government pointed out this danger at the time and tried, with all the means at its disposal, to warn its Western allies about the escalated tension which could result from that break. Furthermore, my government did not confine itself only to statements from various international rostrums, but undertook the most specific initiatives to make the most positive contribution to the easing of tension and the creation of a climate of detente, which in itself is a precondition for the resumption of dialogue. One could include among these measures the Greek initiative within the framework of EEC member countries' cooperation on postponement of the siting of new U.S. missiles, as well as the initiative on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

The cornerstone of Greek foreign policy is the strengthening of peace and detente both in our own region and on a worldwide scale. My country firmly adheres to the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and is making every effort to strengthen international peace and security.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-GREEK RELATIONS MARKED

PM151245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch under the rubric "USSR-Greece: The 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations": "Bridges Which Bring Us Closer Together"]

[Excerpts] Athens, Mar -- In these days when the Soviet and Greek people, together with all friends of our good relations, are marking an remarkable milestone in the history of USSR-Greek interstate relations -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Greek diplomatic relations -- it can be said with special satisfaction that these relations have reached a high level and their development is onward and dynamic. Thanks to the efforts made by both sides, increasingly full use is made of the favorable opportunities for further development of Soviet-Greek cooperation in various spheres -- political, trade, economic, scientific, cultural, tourist, and sports. The fruits of this cooperation are increasingly tangible.

Soviet-Greek cooperation was given a further boost by the official visit paid a year ago to Greece by the head of the Soviet Government. And today it can be said that relations between the USSR and Greece have risen to a qualitatively new level and that mutual understanding has strengthened and expanded.

The positions occupied by the USSR and Greece on basic questions concerning the development of bilateral relations and many international issues indicate a possibility for active cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace. Take such a fundamental problem of our time as disarmament, for example. Both the USSR and Greece are profoundly convinced of the need for energetic efforts to be made by all states, be they large or small, on the pivotal question: to put an end to the arms race and reach agreements on the limitation and reduction of armed forces and arms at the lowest possible level, in the sphere of both conventional and nuclear arms, on the basis of equality and identical security with a view to achieving complete and universal disarmament under rigorous and effective international control. The USSR and Greece advocate the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. Both states have repeatedly expressed their belief that the creation of nuclear free zones, including one in the Balkans, would make an important contribution to the process of nuclear disarmament, and have confirmed their readiness to cooperate in the materialization of this idea.

People in Greece highly value the USSR's peace-loving Leninist policy. They accepted with profound understanding the words spoken by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, during his visit to Athens in February 1983: "Our policy toward Greece is based on the common interest of the USSR and Greek peoples in the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and all over the world, on their mutual striving for development of the process of detente and for broad international cooperation. Selfishness and considerations of expedience are alien to it."

People in the Soviet Union -- and this is well known to the Greek public -- value the constructive measures to consolidate and augment everything positive that has been achieved in international relations. Our country acclaims the relevant statements and measures by the Greek Government and its head, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, especially as regards the consolidation of detente, the cessation of the arms race, the affirmation of the principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs, and the development of broad international cooperation.

The Soviet people observe with interest and understanding how the Greek Government, which came to power as a result of the left-wing forces' victory, is implementing its domestic policy program under conditions of pressure from outside and intrigues by the domestic reaction.

Soviet-Greek economic relations are successfully advancing. The heads of the two governments signed a long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. Talks are underway on the sale of a large consignment of machines and equipment to Greece and on deliveries of natural gas, electric power, and coal. An agreement has been drafted on the construction of a powerful alumina plant with participation by the USSR.

According to last year's preliminary results, the volume of our trade with Greece has already exceeded R685 million. Moreover, in response to the Greek side's wishes to reduce the existing imbalance between imports and exports, the Soviet Union will significantly increase its purchases from Greece.

The traditional friendship between the USSR and Greece is deeply rooted. The plans of our countries' peoples are aimed at augmenting and further developing it.

Athens Public Meeting

LD151533 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Athens March 15 TASS -- A meeting of the Greek public devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Greece has been held here. It was attended by members of the Greek Government, prominent public and political figures of the country, representatives of the scientific and cultural circles.

The Minister of Labour of Greece Evangelos Vianopoulos who spoke at the meeting expressed satisfaction with the consolidation of cooperation between peoples of the two countries.

The deputy of the Greek parliament Mikis Theodorakis stressed that the questions connected with the struggle for the consolidation of peace featured prominently in relations between the two countries.

Zinaida Kruglova, president of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed the striving of the USSR to live in peace with all the nations.

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S ANKARA STOPOVER

LD131248 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1043 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ankara 13/5 (A.A.) -- Georgiy Korniyenko, the Soviet Union's first deputy foreign minister, arrived in Ankara Monday. Korniyenko will hold talks with Foreign Ministry officials during his 4-hour stay. The Soviet Deputy foreign minister, who had also visited Turkey last year, leaves today.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES IN U.S. TO SETTLE PROBLEMS

LD152235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] In Washington a meeting has taken place between President Reagan and Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares who is on an official visit to the United States.

The head of the Portuguese Government, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes, sees the main task of his transatlantic visit as an attempt to settle a number of Lisbon's financial-economic and military-political problems. In turn, the U.S. Administration, judging from reports in the press, intends to get Soares to agree to more active Portuguese participation in U.S. global militarist preparations.

Analyzing the results of the meeting between the American President and the Portuguese prime minister, foreign observers point out that the Washington administration and the Pentagon are attaching great importance to the geostrategic triangle that includes the continental part of Portugal, the Azores, and the island of Madeira.

The Azores and the Lajes Naval Base, located on one of these islands, have been turned into a transshipment point on the route from the United States to West Europe and the Near East. The American militarists are implementing plans to use the ports on the Azores as permanent bases for the U.S. 2d Atlantic Fleet. The Madeira archipelago is also being gradually militarized. This also applies to the harbor of the central town of Funchal and to the airport on the island of Porto Santo, which is being reequipped to handle American reconnaissance aircraft.

On the pretext of a far-fetched military threat from the East, and while in actual fact using the tense situation it has itself created in connection with the deployment of nuclear missiles, the United States has set itself the aim of getting Portugal to agree to the setting up of new American military installations on the mainland of the country. Plans are also being drawn up for the construction of an American submarine base on the island of Porto Santo and for the use of the Lisbon harbor for the basing of American submarines and surface naval vessels.

(?These) questions were discussed during the conversation between Soares and President Reagan. An attentive analysis of such facts gives ground to believe that the processes taking place in the military relations with the United States are contributing to Portugal being drawn ever more deeply into the orbit of the global militaristic preparations of the U.S. Administration, only serving Washington's imperial ambitions in the Atlantic, North Africa, and the Near East. These processes undoubtedly limit Portugal's room to maneuver in the international arena, when such maneuvers are often quite indispensable in the defense of Portugal's national interests.

U.S.-PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION INCREASING

LD160037 Moscow in Portuguese in Portugal 2100 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Yaroslav Khabarev commentary: "Portugal in the Plans of the United States and NATO"]

[Text] The Lisbon paper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS has published statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. Congress during the debate on the issue of U.S. military aid to Portugal. Shultz' statements were revealing enough: In his view, the military aid rendered by the United States to Portugal is justified, apart from anything else, because the Lajes airbase in Terceira Island, leased to the North Americans is of vital importance effectively to beat back the military threat to Europe.

Shultz said that the U.S. allies in southern Europe, Portugal included, are from the U.S. viewpoint, not only a shield protecting the Mediterranean and NATO's southern flank, but also a bridge ensuring U.S. access to the Middle East and southern Asia. Shultz' statements reflect Washington's growing interest in the use of Portuguese territory and Portugese military bases to further its imperial ambitions.

In the plans of the U.S. military, both Portugal and neighbouring Spain have been given the role of air and naval springboards for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, so as to facilitate the force's actions both in Western Europe and in such zones as the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East and Near East, particularly the Persian Gulf region.

The U.S. Government and the Pentagon attach great significance to the Azores-Madeira-mainland Portugal geo-strategic triangle. The Azores and the Lajes airbase have been turned into a staging post between the United States and both Western Europe and the Middle East. Plans to use Azorean habors as permanent anchorages for the U.S. 2nd Atlantic Fleet are being implemented. The Madeira archipelago is also being gradually militarized -- this applies to Funchal harbor and to the airport on Porto Santo Island which has been reequipped so as to be able to receive U.S. military reconnaissance planes.

Under the pretext of the military threat from the East, the United States is seeking to secure Portugal's assent to set up new U.S. bases on the country's mainland. The Pentagon would like to have permanent use of the bases at Cortegeca, Monte Real and Beja. There are also plans to use Lisbon harbor as a base for U.S. warships and submarines.

As the Portuguese press points out, these issues are now being discussed during Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soare's visit to Washington. There is also another significant aspect, namely NATO and Pentagon's efforts, coupled with actions by right and center right circles in Portugal, to remove those officers who took part in the April 1974 revolution from important posts in the armed forces. That is how many in Lisbon view the placing of the army chief of staff, General Garcia dos Santos on the reserve list, as well as other changes in the higher echelons of the Portuguese military hierarchy where, for the North Americans' satisfaction, the positions among the military with center-right tendencies and in favor of unconditional support for U.S. and NATO policies are being strengthened.

Thus the strengthening of military relations between Portugal and the United States contributes to Portugal's gradual and growing involvement in the militarist plans of the U.S. Administration and the Pentagon. This, without any doubt, restricts Portugal's room to maneuvre in the international scene, and harms Portugal's national interests.

ITALIANS PROTEST CRUISE DEPLOYMENT IN ITALY

LD161028 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Rome March 16 TASS -- Over 80 per cent of the Italians, who took part in a referendum sponsored by the "Peace Committee" public organization declared against the deployment of American cruise missiles on the Italian soil.

Addressing a press conference here, "Peace Committee" activists said that more than three million Italians have already taken part in the referendum. Questionnaires containing the question whether they agree to the deployment in Italy of American first-strike nuclear missiles were sent out to the inhabitants of 300 populated localities in Italy.

The sponsors of the referendum announced that in the coming days rallies and demonstrations will be held in 60 cities of Italy to attract the attention of the country's public to a further participation in the referendum, whose results are evidence that the population of Italy opposes the nuclear weapons race, the turning of the country's territory into a launching pad for the American nuclear missile weapons, the turning of Italy into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR 14 MAR

LD141207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Giovanni Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request.

A conversation took place during which Soviet-Italian relations and certain international problems were touched upon.

ROME APPEAL COURT DECISION ON ANTONOV 'PUZZLING'

LD150025 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Rome March 14 TASS -- A new provocation was engineered in Italy to try to calumny Bulgarian nationals to whom the attempt, in May 1981, on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II is ascribed. This is clear from a ruling of the Rome Court of Appeals today to put Sergei Antonov, an official of the Bulgarian airline, in custody again.

These actions by judicial authorities are puzzling to the country's democratic public. The investigation that was conducted demonstrated the mendacity of the evidence given by the Turkish neofascist Ali Agca who shot at the Roman pope. Agca was charged with giving patently false evidence, then Antonov was released from jail and placed under house arrest.

The decision of the Court of Appeals seems to indicate that certain quarters in Italy and elsewhere wish to use the Antonov "affair" concocted" on trumped-up charges, for their definite propaganda objectives.

DETAILS OF ELIASSON'S MOSCOW TALKS PROVIDED

PM131500 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Mar 84 p 8

[TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Violations at Center of Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] Swedish-Soviet relations and the violations of Swedish waters were at the center of talks in Moscow between Swedish Foreign Ministry Political Section Chief Jan Eliasson and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Maltsev.

The backbone of the talks were the principles outlined in the talks between Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Stockholm in January, Swedish Foreign Ministry press chief Lars Lonnback told TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA. However, he was unwilling to make any statement about the current submarine hunt in the Karlskrona archipelago, a topic which was raised during Eliasson's visit to Moscow.

In his talks with Palme in January Gromyko said that the Soviet Union respects Sweden's neutrality and territorial integrity and wants good relations with Sweden.

Palme pointed out at the time that in the preceding months there had been violations which could not be explained. He added that it is of the greatest importance for Swedish neutrality that we fight against such violations with maximum force and continue to do so.

Friday afternoon [9 March] Jan Eliasson reported to Prime Minister Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom on his Moscow visit.

During the visit he discussed a number of questions with Farafanov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Scandinavian Department. An invitation to visit Sweden will be given to Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats. However, a date for the visit has yet to be fixed.

During the talks particular cases of reuniting families were raised. Eliasson also raised the question of Swedish-Soviet trade and expressed hopes for increased exports and concrete Swedish industrial projects in the Soviet Union. General international political questions were discussed with the Disarmament Bureau chief, Ambassador Petrovskiy [title as published]. As well as East-West relations, the situation at the Stockholm conference was also discussed. The situation in the war between Iraq and Iran was discussed, as was the situation in Afghanistan, where both sides outlined their divergent viewpoints. The situations in Central America and the Middle East were also touched on.

The talks in Moscow were conducted in a good atmosphere, as the phrase goes, and were described as useful.

Maltsev on Sweden's Neutrality

LD131134 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1040 GMT 13 Mar 84

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Text] The Soviet Union has again stated tht it respects Sweden's territorial integrity. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev reiterated this stance during the visit to Moscow by Jan Eliasson, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The Moscow talks dealt, inter alia, with the territorial violations by foreign submarines in Swedish waters. Kari Lumikero reports:

The visit to the Soviet Union by Jan Eliasson, head of the Political Department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, took place at a time while the Swedish Armed Forces, with a strength of 1,000 men, are searching for an unidentified submarine in Karlskrona. There is no proof of the nationality of the possible submarine, although the Swedish Moderate Unity Party has publicly accused the Soviet Union of violating territorial waters.

In his talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev, Eliasson expressed his concern over the fact that foreign submarines, judging by events, continue to violate Swedish territorial waters. In this connection, Deputy Foreign Minister Maltsev again reassured Eliasson that the Soviet Union respects Sweden's neutrality and territorial integrity. The negotiators noted that the improvement of relations between the countries can be continued on the basis created in connection with the start of the European disarmament conference, at which time Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told Prime Minister Olof Palme that the Soviet Union had violated Swedish territorial waters only once; this happened in connection with the grounding of a Soviet submarine in the autumn of 1981. Gromyko also said that Soviet submarines have been given standing orders according to which the vessels must approach no nearer than 30 km from Swedish territorial waters.

The Swedish Government is keen to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and thanks to this, the government's statements about the latest submarine search have been very moderate. Defense Minister Anders Thunborg, for instance, told Swedish journalists in New York yesterday that there is 100 percent proof of a submarine hiding in the Karlskrona archipelago. The statement is significant, as the search leadership last week presented radar pictures, which, in the view of the military, show the presence of a submarine.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry regards Deputy Foreign Minister Maltsev's statement as important and believes that the Soviet Union means what it says. Nothing has proved the case to be different, at least for the time being, the Foreign Ministry notes.

PRAVDA EDITOR MEETS SWEDISH CP LEADERSHIP

LD141436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0725 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm, 14 Mar (TASS) -- Viktor Afanasyev, chairman of the Soviet Committee of the World Congress of Peace Forces and editor in chief of PRAVDA, who is leading a delegation from the Soviet public at the international conference-dialogue in the Swedish capital on problems of security and disarmament in Europe, has met Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Board of the Swedish Communist Workers' Association [SCWA] and members of the party leadership here.

During a conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on problems of the modern day international situation and other questions of mutual interest.

V. Afanasyv provided information on large-scale peaceful Soviet initiatives laid out in the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to voters, proposals which are aimed at safeguarding the lasting peace and security of peoples.

R. Hagel noted that these proposals, which reflect the consistency of the peace-loving course of the USSR, inspire peace supporters and communists of all countries, including Sweden, to the further struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension. The chairman of the Board of the Swedish Communist Workers' Association told of the party's work [words indistinct] the interests of the Swedish working people from the onslaught of big capital, of the participation of its members in the peace movement, and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. An important position in the party's everyday activity, he noted, belongs to its press organ, the paper, which is the party's militant and reliable aide and a consistent bearer of its ideas to the masses. On both sides a mutual interest was expressed in the further development of links between the CPSU and the SCWA and in an expansion of cooperation between the press organs of the two fraternal countries.

FINLAND'S SKP COMMITTEE URGES PARTY UNITY

PM141330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Call for Unity"]

[Test] Helsinki, 13 Mar -- The election of delegates to the 20th congress of the country's Communist Party, scheduled for May this year, has begun in Finland. In connection with the forthcoming congress the Lahti Province Finnish Communist Party [SKP] organization has appealed to all SKP provincial organizations.

Right now, the appeal says, it is essential to galvanize the activity of the entire party and of each Communist in the struggle for peace and the consolidation of anti-imperialist solidarity and to enhance Finland's role in disarmament questions. The appeal notes the importance of the further development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, primarily in the economic sphere.

The Lahti Province SKP organization has urged all party organizations and every Communist in the country to ensure that the preparations for the 20th congress become a step toward the consolidation of the SKP's prestige. It is essential to ensure the successful holding of the congress, which should become a veritable forum of peace, a congress of left-wing policy and unity, the document notes. For this a resolute rebuff must be dealt to any proposals aimed against the SKP's independence.

The implementation of the ideas advanced by some people for "updating the organizational structure" of the popular democratic movement would lead to the negation of the SKP's political and ideological role, to the negation of the need for its independent existence. Today the existence of a Marxist-Leninist party of the working class, the document stresses, is even more urgent in Finland than ever. Among our country's parties only the SKP proceeds from the need to change domestic policy and liberate workers from the oppression of big capital and has advocated steering a course according with the interests of the working class.

Under the conditions of the international situation aggravated through the fault of imperialism, it is necessary to particularly emphasize the SKP's special importance as the trail-blazer in developing Soviet-Finnish relations and Finland's peace-loving foreign policy, the appeal notes. The SKP, which is an internationalist party and a component of the international communist and workers movement, has firm ties with the CPSU and all the main forces of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The preparations for the SKP congress are proceeding in an atmosphere in which the main task is the consolidation of the party and the deflection of the attacks directed against its independence and unity. That is what the interests of the workers, employees, farmers, young people, and pensioners and a better future for the Finnish people require, the document points out.

PRAVDA REPORTS ALIYEV TALKS WITH RIF'AT AL-ASAD

PM151510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Damascus"]

[Text] Damascus, 14 Mar -- Yesterday, G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on the Near East situation. Both sides stressed their desire to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in various spheres.

G.A. Aliyev heartily congratulated R. al-Asad on his appointment as vice president and wished him success in this important and responsible post. He expressed satisfaction with the results of the meetings with President H. al-Asad, stressing in particular the part played by the Syrian head of state in the consistent implementation of the course geared to strengthening and broadening Soviet-Syrian relations and to counter American-Israeli plans in the region.

R. al-Asad thanked G.A. Aliyev for the congratulations and asked him to convey wishes to the Soviet leadership and entire Soviet people for big successes, happiness, and prosperity.

The Syrian vice president rated the present level of relations between the Soviet Union and Syrian highly and noted the need for their further expansion in keeping with the interests of the two friendly peoples and in accordance with the policy pursued by the CPSU and the Ba'th Party under the leadership of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko and Ba'th Party General Secretary and Syrian President H. al-Asad.

ARAB LEAGUE MEETS IN BAGHDAD ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD152211 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From "Window on the Arab World"; commentary by M. Grechkov]

[Text] An emergency conference of the Arab League countries' foreign ministers was held in Baghdad at the request of Iraq to discuss the situation that has emerged in the area as a result of the Iraq-Iran war. Delegations from 18 Arab countries and the PLO attended. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi opened the conference by saying that the Iran-Iraq war, which involves two neighboring Muslim countries, has become an evil danger to all the peoples of the region. Chedli Klibi also said that the continuation of the war is fraught with grave complications for the entire region and might open the road to foreign intervention. The work of the emergency meeting in Baghdad attracted the interest of wide sections of Arab public opinion. The Arab Federation of Trade Unions called upon both Iran and Iraq to immediately stop the war, which is bringing tragedy, suffering and destruction to the peoples of Iraq and Iran and suits the interests of American imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The federation also declared that the only way to solve the disputed issues between the two countries is negotiations. The only way to resolve all problems is through peaceful means. Dialogue and understanding instead of bloodshed and the continuation of the destructive war are the only way to stop the war. The statement of the Arab Federation of Trade Unions also said that this will help in strengthening peace on our planet and safeguarding international security and will serve the interests of both Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

IRAQIS HALT IRANIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR BASRAH

LD152302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1935 GMT 15 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] As usual, the reports from Baghdad and Tehran on the endless and senseless Iran-Iraq war are contradictory. Nonetheless, one may perhaps conclude that the major offensive undertaken a few days ago by the Iranian Armed Forces in the area east of Basrah has been halted by the Iraqi Armed Forces.

Iran's Use of Children Noted

PM141507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] New York, 13 Mar -- Commenting on the events on the Iran-Iraq front, the ABC television company has reported that "regular units of Iranian troops are supported by approximately 200,000 untrained volunteers. May of them are essentially suicide troops -- they are going unarmed into attacks on positions held by the Iraqi Army." In the past, news agencies have frequently pointed that the Iranian volunteers fighting at the front include many boys aged 11-12.

IRNA 'LIES' ABOUT USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS REBUTTED

NC141124 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Referring to an article in the Turkish newspaper GUNES, IRNA published a report alleging that Soviet military experts teach the Iraqis how to use chemical weapons against Iran. Radio Moscow commentator Mrs Vera Lebedeva says the following in connection with this report:

It is truly difficult to think that there can be lies more absurd than these concoctions and fantasies. Everyone knows that from the very first days of the war between Iran and Iraq, the Soviet Union has believed that the differences between the two neighbors should be solved solely through peaceful means, as this is the only logical way to overcome conflicts and differences. This was very explicitly stated at the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress, which described the Iran-Iraq war as meaningless and therefore calamitous. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed this point of view on several occasions.

The lies repeated by IRNA on the Soviet Union's stance on the production and use of chemical weapons also does not require any comment.

Our commentator says: The Soviet Union strictly adheres to the famous Geneva conventions banning the use of any kind of chemical weapons. Our country strongly condemns those who act contrary to the Geneva conventions and demands that they be punished for their acts. As you know, when the U.S. imperialists were involved in the abominable war in Vietnam, the Soviet Union revealed cases where chemical substances had been used in that country. Our country now reveals the U.S. imperialists' hypocrisy in resorting to the use of chemical weapons against the people of Afghanistan, a crime which has been proven. The public was informed of the facts on this at several news conferences in Kabul. The Soviet Union's constructive approach to the banning of chemical weapons was convincingly stressed during the recent preelection speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko. He said: Safeguarding mankind from the

possibility of using chemical weapons is an extremely important duty. It is a matter of a complete and universal ban on chemical weapons and on production of these weapons as well as the elimination of all stockpiles. We support serious controls on the implementation of the convention in question as well as supervision of the entire process of destruction of chemical weapons -- from beginning to end.

Mrs Vera Lebedeva says in conclusion: This is the Soviet Union's point of view. Thus, it becomes obvious how much the anti-Soviet calumnies and lies in the Turkish newspaper GUNES, as repeated by IRNA, are worth.

U.S. THREAT TO PEACE SEEN IN PERSIAN GULF REGION

NC141042 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] The UN Special Committee for the Indian Ocean opened its session on 12 March. This committee was formed in 1972 following a decision by the UN General Assembly to seek ways to strengthen the basis of peace and security in this part of the world, in which there are 40 countries with a total population of 1.5 billion.

The special committee is meeting at a time when the tension in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf is being escalated. The main reason for this is the stance of the U.S. imperialists, who consider the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as within the sphere of U.S. vital interests. Now, 60 ships of the U.S. Navy, and particularly 12 aircraft carriers, are stationed in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. According to figures published in the reliable (?U.S. MIDDLE EAST) [words indistinct], by 1990 the number of these ships will be increased to 600 and will include aircraft carriers of the Nimitz type.

In its military directives for the period 1984-1988, the Pentagon has assigned the U.S. Navy the task of making the necessary plans to form three rapid deployment units to support paratroopers when they land in the Persian Gulf. A plan to launch, aggressions against Iran from the south has also been prepared and has been approved by U.S. President Reagan. The 400,000-men-strong Rapid Deployment Force -- which has been formed by Washington strategists first and foremost for carrying out criminal acts in the Near East and the Persian Gulf -- actually is now prepared to carry out such plans. Iran is among the 19 independent regional countries that the Pentagon has arbitrarily included within the sphere of Centcom's activities.

U.S. bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf are great threats to the security of the countries in this region. There are more than 30 bases there. Some of the U.S. bases, such as the ones in Masirah and Salalah in Oman, Dhahran, and [name indistinct] in Saudi Arabia, and Gwadar and Karachi in Pakistan, which have been placed at the Pentagon's disposal, are situated near Iran's border. According to the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS U.S. bases are equipped with powerful electronic equipment to monitor the movement of ships in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Oman.

The United States considers the plans for the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as part of its nuclear strategy, which requires the waging of the so-called limited nuclear war in Europe as well as in the Indian Ocean. From there, the U.S. generals also intend to make Soviet territory the target of a (?limited) nuclear blow. Reliable facts and figures are available showing that U.S. bases spread throughout the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf are equipped with medium-range nuclear weapons. The strategic B-52 bombers that are continually flying over the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf are also equipped with nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists are using the continuing bloodshed between Iran and Iraq as a pretext to renew their military preparations, and lately to make flagrant military threats as well. The Americans consider statements by some Iranian officials on the Islamic Republic's decision to blockade the Strait of Hormuz as a suitable pretext to increase their military activities.

Naturally, under these conditions, struggles to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is not an easy task. But this does not in any way mean that the countries of this region are impotent before the U.S. militarists' machinations. The protests by Indian Ocean nations against Washington's adventurist policy are intensifying more and more.

The peace-seeking policy of the Soviet Union, which is an active supporter of turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into an area of peace and cooperation and for holding an international conference to this effect under UN supervision as soon as possible, is daily being received more and more widely everywhere. The Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf nations know that the Soviet Union has no military bases in that region and that our country is not striving to set up such bases there. The Soviet Union does not deploy its strategic forces in that part of the world and does not keep its warships there constantly. Proposals for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf have been put forth by the Soviet Union. These proposals have received wide and positive reaction in that region. Among these proposals is the one on the nonexpansion of the sphere of activities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Asia, Africa, as well as in Latin America. The Soviet Union is also prepared to resume, at any suitable moment, talks on the limitation and constant reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean that were aborted because of Washington's stance. These proposals meet the vital interests of the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries and conform to the objective of preserving world peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ALLEGES CIA-MOSSAD LINKS

PM151416 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[R. Nikolayev article: "The CIA's Zionist Doubles. On Cooperation Between the Israeli and American Special Services"]

[Text] Death overtook I. as-Sartawi in a corridor of the (Monteshrou) Hotel in the town of Albufeira (Portugal). To people's universal surprise, the assassin managed to escape. And this happened despite the stepped-up guard and the enhanced security measures in the region of the hotel, in which the prime minister of Spain and other prominent foreign statesmen and politicians had gathered at the time -- April 1983 -- for a routine congress of the Socialist International. I. as-Sartawi was attending as the PLO's representative. Soon there was not a shadow of a doubt left that the (Monteshrou) assassination had been planned and carried out by the Israeli special services.

The manner of the "work" of agents of these special services is well known. As a rule, acts of terrorism are carried out in a provocatively impudent manner so as to intimidate Palestinian resistance fighters and their supporters. Here is another recent example: M. Murayish, a prominent PLO figure, was shot by Israeli agents in his car right on an Athens street.

The chronology of the Zionists' crimes against Palestinians dates right back to the early twenties, when various Zionist military-terrorist organizations launched a real war against Palestinian Arabs in order to "secure Lebensraum for a new Jewish nation." A report in the British newspaper THE TIMES in 1938 gives some idea of the scale of that war: "During the current year, Jewish military formations -- (Shey), Irgun Zvai Leumi, and the Stern Gang, united in Mossad -- have annihilated 1,638 Arabs, of whom 500 were women, children, and old people."

After the formation of the State of Israel, the intelligence and punitive apparatus of Zionist underground terrorist groups was to a considerable extent incorporated into the system of special services that was being set up.

According to assessments in the foreign press, Mossad was until comparatively recently undoubtedly the chief among them. This is an organization that carries out various operations abroad -- including the dirtiest and bloodiest operations -- with the help of both its own staffers and of agents recruited in other countries. It has been "challenged" by military intelligence (the intelligence and counterintelligence department under the Israeli Army's General Staff) -- AMAN -- which also widely recruits agents abroad.

The point is that AMAN's role has been constantly increasing in connection with Israel's growing militarization and the intensification of its ruling circles' policy of expansion and of carrying out expansion primarily by military means. A U.S. CIA report devoted to the Israeli special services (it was seized along with other documents at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979) states: "the chief of military intelligence now has greater weight and clout than the boss of Mossad. This is a consequence of the tremendous significance Israel attaches to combat readiness..."

In particular, Israeli military intelligence directs espionage in the armies of many countries, gathers information on the military and economic potential of Arab states and the state of their armed forces' combat readiness, and prepares and carries out "special operations." At the same time, despite all the talks of rivalry, AMAN and Mossad frequently act hand in hand.

It was precisely these two espionage departments in close cooperation that stole almost all the drawings from the Swiss company that was making Mirage fighters under French license and that hijacked from the French port of Cherbourg five U.S. missile cutters which, according to the embargo imposed by President de Gaulle, were not to fall into Israeli hands. But the dirtiest and bloodiest crime of the two special services in many years was the monstrous provocation which resulted in the mass annihilation of Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in September 1982. It is now known that it was precisely AMAN and Mossad agents who ensured the blockade of the camps as well as the transfer of the Lebanese Phalangist columns that directly participated in the Beirut slaughter. The Phalangists were commanded by Ilyas Hubayqah, chief of the security service of the Lebanese right-wing Christian Kata'ib Party and a long-standing Mossad agent.

Even the bourgeois press has noted common features in the "work" style and methods of the American CIA and the Israeli special services. They primarily include the excessively brazen violation of state sovereignty -- even compared with the similar services of other Western countries -- and the inclination toward the broadest use of blackmail and terror, including assassination -- whether individual or mass assassination. So, when THE WASHINGTON POST calls Mossad the "Israeli equivalent of the CIA," it is merely stating the actual state of affairs. Indeed, the system of Israeli secret services as a whole is a kind of double of the U.S. CIA.

The striking similarity in the criminal hand of these doubles is largely conditioned by the fact that both the CIA and the Israeli special services are organs which serve the largely coinciding interests of the two most aggressive (although far from equal in size) detachments of world imperialism -- American and Israeli. The effect of "doubles" is also accounted for by the fact that close business ties were long ago established between the CIA and its Israeli analogues particularly Mossad, opening the way to a broad exchange of experience in organizing provocations and killing.

Mossad, the London-published journal MIDDLE EAST writes, has long been receiving assistance from the CIA in training cadres. With the start of the cold war in the early fifties, "exceptionally close ties" were established between Mossad and the CIA.

Back in those times, an agreement unprecedented in its nature was concluded between the two intelligence services under the terms of which all information in Israel was to reach the CIA from... Mossad itself in exchang for cooperation in other spheres. One of the constant directions in this cooperation is the handing over of intelligence data on Arab states and their armed forces to the Israeli special services by the American side.

The CIA's Israeli doubles have to work for Uncle Sam's "favors" by satisfying his "specific needs." In particular, Middle East pointed out, the CIA took the step of concluding the aforementioned agreement with Mossad because the United States was seeking to gain "access to the data of Mossad's network of agents in East Europe, which was considerably superior to the CIA's capability." The interests of both the Israeli and the American special services in that region, and in the Soviet country in particular, remains morbidly acute. Israel, the CIA report bluntly emphasizes, "devotes special attention to the gathering of data on the Soviet Union." To say nothing about the CIA itself.

The sphere of criminal cooperation between American and Israeli intelligence is very broad. It is well known now that back in the sixties Israel received approximately $80 million from the CIA for operations in Africa, where Washington, hypocritically flirting with the continent's independent countries, was seeking to avoid the risk of having its true intentions exposed. Since then, the American special services have made extensive use of the services of Israeli intelligence in preparing many dirty and bloody operations in various parts of the planet.

Here are just a few examples recently reported in the American weekly Jewish PRESS. At Washington's request, Mossad agents are helping CIA instructors to train Somozist bandits dug in on Honduran territory; in Pakistan, representatives of Israeli intelligence are training cutthroats of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs in methods of subversion and sabotage; in Lebanon, Mossad, in conjunction with the CIA, is supplying weapons to various pro-Israeli groupings and inciting them to provocative actions...

The change of leadership at the CIA after the Reagan administration acceded to power in the United States led to still closer cooperation between American and Israeli intelligence in the field of espionage and subversive operations. "A number of specialists in intelligence," the NEW YORK POST reported at the end of last year, "point out that a new agreement was concluded recently between the CIA and Mossad -- the broadest of all the agreements that the CIA has ever concluded with foreign intelligence services." Israel has agreed to help the CIA carry out at least four top-secret operations. The United States is in turn substantially increasing the volume of information obtained from spy satellites, which it shares with Israel. The NEW YORK POST points out that the United States does not even give to its NATO allies the information which Israel now receives.

Of course, the criminal and bloody activity of the Israeli special services, as well as of their analogues in other imperialist countries, cannot change the course of history, halt the peoples' liberation struggle, or make them turn from their chosen path. But it can do a lot of harm. And constant, high state of vigilance is needed to render harmless the poisonous sting of the CIA's Zionist doubles.

U.S., ISRAEL TO SIGN TRACKING STATION CONTRACT

LD141819 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 14 TASS -- Israel and the United States are about to sign a contract for the construction of a laser space tracking station near Jerusalem, Yuval Ne'eman, Israel's research and science minister, told the Knesset on Tuesday. The cost of the project, according to AP, will be one million dollars.

The true goals of the joint U.S.-Israeli project have been clarified by the statement of D. Abir, the director of the Israeli Aeronautics Agency, who admitted that the station would also be used to "track" satellites. Apparently, Washington and Tel Aviv plan to establish in the Middle East one more ultra-modern military project, which will mark another step to strengthen U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation".

Having initiated its alliance with the Zionist state by giving it financial and economic aid, Washington has gone over to large-scale supplies of modern weapons to its ally in the Middle East, as a result of which the Israeli aggressors possess today up-to-date war planes, tanks and missiles. At present the Reagan administration is giving an entirely new dimension to this cooperation by creating conditions for involving Israeli in its programme to militarise outer space.

The project for a joint U.S.-Israel space facility shows that the Reagan administration has not learned the lesson of the defeats of its adventuristic policy in the Middle East: The escalation of U.S. military presence in the region and reliance on Israel as the Mid-Eastern policeman cannot ensure success for U.S. hegemonistic policy.

COMMENTARY REBUTS ISRAELI 'SLANDER' OF USSR

TA151948 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1730 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Several top Israeli leaders, led by Prime Minister Shamir, have recently quite extensively addressed themselves to the problem of Israeli-Soviet relations, and each time they actually slander the Soviet state. Over the past few years, the Israeli public has become used to the ruling echelons goading the Soviet Union and attempting to prove what cannot be proved; namely, that the Soviet Union purportedly fights against Jewish culture and the Jews' right to a national existence. Now it seems Shamir has outdone them all, establishing a new record. In a meeting of anti-Soviet activists in Jerusalem, he unabashedly argued that Israel has allegedly become the prime target of Soviet media attacks, because the Soviet Union -- he said -- hates Israel. To support this absurd thesis, Shamir pointed to the fact that the Soviet Union is not prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, severed in 1967. The problem apparently lies in the fact that there are quite a few people in Israel who are unaware of the implications of Soviet policy in the international arena concerning relations between (?other nations and our country). This unawareness is what Shamir and his colleagues pin their highest hopes on when they make declarations that even they themselves do not believe deep down.

It is well known that when the United Nations discussed the future of Eretz Yisra'el, the Soviet Union voted in favor of establishing a separate state in Israel and a Palestinian state. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to officially recognize Israel. Yet in 1967, the diplomatic relations were severed as a result of the Israeli aggression and conquest of vast Arab territory.

And what has changed since? After all, the aggressive and annexationist policy of the ruling circles is only being implemented more closely and scrupulously in ways that jeopardize peace in the region even more. The aggression in Lebanon most convincingly highlighted the fact that the most reactionary government in the history of Israel is currently at the helm. The extreme-rightist Likud looks at overall regional problems through the barrel of a gun and marches from one military adventure to the next. It is very clear that the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet public strongly oppose this policy.

We do not have and cannot have any common denominator with the Likud government, but the Soviet people distinguish between the ruling circles in Israel and the Israeli people, who have actually become victims of the antipopulist policy conducted by the ruling circles. The people of Israel, caught in the vicious circle of war and bloodshed, now comprehend that the ruling circles in Israel are conducting a policy that is not in their their best national interests, but which serves the imperialist interests of the United States. The Israeli rulers are waging a true war against the people of Israel, ignoring the voice of sensibility and the majority opinion.

We know very well that many good people in Israel accept our views on this. The members of the Soviet-Israel peace movement and representatives of many other organizations have provided us with many examples to prove this. There are wide circles in Israel today who understand that the Soviet Union is engaged in a consistent policy aimed at establishing a just peace in the region and the independent and sovereign development of all countries there. It is absolutely clear to them that all this talk about the allegedly anti-Israeli nature of Soviet policy in the Middle East is just an attempt -- doomed to fail -- to slander Soviet society, and that this is merely a propaganda strategem. The Shamir government hopes to use this ploy to distract the public from focusing on the terrorist and annexation policy it is conducting, and its service to U.S. imperialism, which is hoping to promote its hegemonistic objectives in the region.

'SIGNIFICANT' COOPERATION MEETING WITH ALGERIA

PM141148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column": "A Fine Example"]

[Text] Algiers -- The successful development of Soviet-Algerian cooperation was confirmed once again during the ninth session of the Soviet-Algerian intergovernmental standing commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation which has ended in the Algerian capital.

The session was particularly significant. In fact, it analyzed the results of 20 years of multilateral business ties between the USSR and Algeria and outlined the prospects for the future.

During the years since Algeria gained independence, Soviet-Algerian cooperation has acquired significant dimensions and has become an integral part of the relations of friendship and solidarity that exist between the USSR and Algeria and between the Soviet and Algerian peoples, which has been repeatedly stressed by the leaders of our countries. Algeria has achieved marked successes in its development and implemented important socioeconomic transformation aimed at building a society in the country on socialist principles. This has been aided by the multifaceted cooperation with the USSR, to which our country attaches great significance.

Thousands of Soviet specialists are working in Algeria, making a substantial contribution to the development of the national economy. The construction of the metallurgical complex in Al-Hajjar and the irrigation dams, the search for deposits of useful minerals and subterranean water, the training of skilled cadres for the national economy and aid in the development of health services -- this is a far from complete list of the joint projects and operations.

Cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, based on the principles of mutual advantage and respect and the independence of both sides, is a fine example of relations between socialist states and developing countries. The policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries differs fundamentally from the neocolonialist course of the imperialist states, which try to impose accords on the developing countries which are damaging to their economies. The genuinely friendly and mutually advantageous relations, in keeping with the interests of the Soviet and Algerian peoples, have stood the test of time. They have fine prospects.

ROUNDUP ON U.S.-AFRICA-ANGOLA TALKS

PM141412 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

TASS reports under the general heading: "Maneuvering by the Racist Regime"]

[Text] Algiers, 10 Mar -- The decision by the United States and South Africa to agree to talks with Angola by no means marks a change in their policy in southern Africa, Angolan Foreign Minister P. Jorge has stated. As far as Washington and Pretoria are concerned, he stressed in an interview in the Algiers newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, this was an enforced move. They are being forced to come to terms with the broad campaign of solidarity with Angola and the Namibian people that has been launched in the world and to take account of the harmful consequences for the South African economy of the latter's aggressive actions against Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. The U.S. Administration, in turn, is striving on the eve of the next presidential elections to embellish its foreign policy in the voters' eyes at all costs.

A settlement in southern Africa, the minister pointed out, consists of two stages. First, South Africa must withdraw its troops from the occupied regions of Angola. After this it is necessary to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 which provides for a cease-fire in Namibia, the withdrawal of South Africa's troops from it, and the holding of free elections there under UN supervision. The Angolan side, P. Jorge emphasized, also demands that Washington and Pretoria and their assistance to the terrorist grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Luanda, 10 Mar -- The U.S. election campaign has had a direct influence on South Africa's decision to begin talks with Angola, a commentary by Angola's ANGOP agency says. In exchange for comprehensive U.S. support the apartheid regime is helping the Washington administration in its attempts to rehabilitate its foreign policy after the failures in the Near East and Latin America. The White House is going all out to publicize the talks between South Africa and Angola as a success for its own policy in southern Africa.

Dar es Salaam, 10 Mar -- South Africa will not succeed in using the talks with Angola to divert the world public from the need to strive for the decolonization of Namibia, the Tanzanian government newspaper DAILY NEWS writes. The apartheid regime remains the main enemy of peace and progress in southern Africa.

U.S., RSA SAID BEHIND MOZAMBIQUE 'RESISTANCE'

PM141239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Washington's Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar -- In collusion with the racist Republic of South Africa the United States is nurturing plans to overthrow the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and replace it with a pro-Western puppet regime. This is evidenced by the "visit" to Washington of one Fernandes, leader of the "Mozambique National Resistance" [NRM] terrorist grouping.

This cutthroat, who has participated in reprisals against hundreds of peaceful Mozambicans, is trying to get the U.S. ruling circles to increase American military and other aid to his gang and also to "toughen Washington's policy toward Mozambique." Currying favor with his transatlantic patrons, the leader of the puppet rabble, in an interview in THE WASHINGTON TIMES, rained down crude slander on the Mozambique people, who under the leadership of the Frelimo Party are pursuing a policy of building in their country a society free from man's exploitation of man.

At the same time Fernandes tried to portray the NRM as an organization which supposedly "has support in Mozambique." However, it is well known that NRM bases are on the territory of the Republic of South Africa, while the bandits receive weapons, ammunition, and instructions from the special services of the Republic of South Africa and the United States.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA

PM141038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Talks"]

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Mar -- The visit to Zambia by the CPSU delegation headed by O.S. Miroshkhin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, has come to an end. The delegation was here in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the United National Independent Party of Zambia (UNIP). The delegation was received by the republic's president, K. Kaunda. He assessed highly the relations between the USSR and Zambia and expressed satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral cooperation.

K. Kaunda emphasized the importance of the struggle for peace. The Soviet Union, which suffered enormous casualties during World War II, is sincerely seeking peace, he said. The president expressed himself in favor of maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO.

The delegation was recieved by H. Mulemba, UNIP secretary general. There was a discussion of questions of cooperation between the CPSU and UNIP and of the prospects of expanding interparty ties.

RELIGIOUS UNREST CAUSING NIGERIAN DISTURBANCES

PM130840 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Nigeria: With the Army's Support"]

[Text] Lagos, 5 Mar -- With the Army's support, the Nigerian police are continuing to wage combat actions against members of the country's banned (Maytatsine) Muslim sect who have incited religious unrest in Gongola State.

The positions of the religious fanatics, who still hold a number of areas in Yola -- the state capital -- are coming under artillery fire. According to information in the SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN the number killed in the disturbances, which have been continuing there since last Monday, has reached 1,000. The outbreak of religious unrest in Yola prompted the governments of 10 states in northern Nigeria to take measures to prevent the infiltration of members of the banned sect from Gongola.

SHCHERBITSKIY DELIVERS REPORT AT KIEV PLENUM

AU131400 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Mar 84 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 6 March plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee in Kiev -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Was an Important Event in the Life of the Party and Country

Comrades: The extraordinary February CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held at a crucial moment in the life of our party and state. In connection with the untimely death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the Central Committee had to settle questions of succession in the leadership. Participating in the proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee plenum were first secretaries of union republics' Communist Party central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms.

On behalf of the Politburo, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov proposed and the CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY. THIS DECISION WAS MET WITH FULL SUPPORT IN THE PARTY, THE COUNTRY, THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AND IN COMMUNIST PARTIES.

The communists and the Soviet people know Comrade K.U. Chernenko well as an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state. While working for many years in the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, Konstantin Ustinovich has gained great experience in party and state activity and has proved to be a great organizer and leader of Lenin's type. He played an important role in tracing and implementing our party's political line expressed in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive Central Committee plenums.

The February plenum was held, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at its closure, in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion.

THE RESULTS OF THE PLENUM, THE ELECTION OF COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AND THE THESES AND TASKS SET FORTH IN THE LATTER'S SPEECHES HAVE BEEN FULLY AND ENTIRELY APPROVED BY THE SOVIET UKRAINE'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE, BY OUR ENTIRE PARTY, AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE.

In his speech, Comrade K.U. Chernenko expounded the fundamental and highly important theses involving the crucial problems of domestic policy and the foreign political activity of the party and the Soviet state.

The Ukraine's people have received with full approval Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to the electorate, which was of high and programmatic importance. This was attested to in many responses and at the working people's meetings held in the republic's cities and villages.

In his speeches, the Central Committee general secretary has convincingly shown our achievements and existing reserves and scrutinized a wide range of current problems concerning organizational, political, ideoeducational, and economic activity.

The point is, above all, to continue to raise the prestige of the party, to consolidate its leading role in society, and to strictly observe the Leninist norms of party life and the principle of collective leadership.

Moreover, note was taken of principled and crucial questions to the party's activity, such as the consolidation of the party's links with the masses, support for people's initiative, enhancing creative initiatives and innovation among the working people, improvements in the organization of socialist competitions, and fostering good organization, order, and discipline.

The need was emphasized to further improve leadership and control in the economy and in all spheres of public life and to clearly define the functions of party committees, state and economic bodies, and promising directions were envisaged for our economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Last but not least, what matters is to tighten the interconnection between economic and sociospiritual progress in society, to ensure unity in theoretical, ideological, organizational, and economic activites, to shape a man of a new world, to ensure his ideomoral growth, and to strictly observe the principles of social justice inherent in our socialist system.

In continuing and developing the innovations contributed by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the successive Central Committee plenums toward the theory and practice of developed socialism, these and other important theses and conclusions actually embodied the continuity of the CPSU's political line.

IT IS IN THE ESSENCE OF CONTINUITY, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized, TO ADVANCE BY RELYING ON WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, CREATIVELY ENRICHING THESE ACHIEVEMENTS, AND CONCENTRATING THE COLLECTIVE THOUGHT AND THE ENERGIES OF THE COMMUNISTS, THE WORKING CLASS, AND ALL PEOPLE ON UNACCOMPLISHED TASKS AND ON KEY PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ON PRINCIPLE, PARTICULARLY IN THE PRESENT VERY TENSE SITUATION IN THE WORLD, ARE THE CONCLUSIONS MADE BY THE FEBRUARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND THE THESES SET FORTH IN COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO'S SPEECH TO THE ELECTORATE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The plenum particularly noted the constantly growing influence exerted by the countries of the socialist community in the world arena and their vigorous, concerted, and purposeful actions. Solidarity with people who have thrown off the yoke of colonial oppression and embarked upon the path of independent development remains unshakeable for our state. In relations with capitalist countries, our country continue to adhere to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence.

In the conversations held by Comrades K.U. Chernenko, N.A. Tikhonov, A.A. Gromyko, D.F. Ustinov, G.A. Aliyev, and other Soviet leaders with the heads of foreign delegations present in Moscow, it was convincingly stated that the Soviet Union would continue the policy of peace, a lasting and just peace for all peoples, both great and small. The Soviet Union does not intend to dictate its will to anyone, and it does not need military superiority. BUT WE ARE OBLIGATED, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech to the electorate, TO ENSURE SUFFICIENT SECURITY FOR OUR COUNTRY, ITS FRIENDS AND ALLIES.

AS MANY FOREIGN COMMENTS ATTESTED TO, THE FIRM, WELL-BALANCED, AND CONSTRUCTIVE POSITION TAKEN BY OUR PARTY AND STATE HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING AND APPROVAL BY ALL PEOPLE WHO CHERISH THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND THE SECURITY OF PEOPLES.

At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, set concrete taks in the field of domestic and foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee fully endorsed them. Highly important guidelines were determined for developing the Soviet economy, for further raising the working people's prosperity, for strengthening the country's defense capacity, and for improving planning and control of the national economy.

COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO EMPHASIZED THAT, IN ORDER TO FURTHER CONSOLIDATE THE LEADING AND ORGANIZING ROLE OF THE PARTY, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSTANTLY KEEP IN THE FIELD OF VISION QUESTIONS CONCERNING PARTY CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STYLE AND METHODS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP, AND THE PURSUIT OF CADRE POLICY.

The directives set forth by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in this speech were discussed at a session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Measures were determined for their implementation. They are being discussed by obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus. They have also been reflected in the draft decision of this plenum. Party committees, administrative and economic organs in the republic will use it as guidance in their practical work.

The republic's party organizations, like the entire party, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, are now discussing in an active and business-like way the results of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Proceeding from the tasks set by this plenum, concrete measures are being carried out to fulfill the production plans and socialist pledges, to improve all aspects of sociocultural construction, and to upgrade the control of the national economy.

THE 4 MARCH 1984 ELECTIONS TO THE SUPREME BODY OF STATE POWER, THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, CONFIRMED ONCE AGAIN BOUNDLESS SUPPORT FOR THE PARTY'S POLICY ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. As they were all over the country, the elections in the republic were well organized, displayed the high political activity of the voters, and ended in the convincing victory of the bloc of Communists and nonparty members.

FULL SUPPORT WAS GIVEN TO THE PARTY'S ELECTORAL PLATFORM BROUGHT FORWARD IN THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPEAL TO ALL VOTERS AND USSR CITIZENS, IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE FEBRUARY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, AND IN COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO'S SPEECH TO THE ELECTORATE, which was met with great interest by our friends and allies and by the international public and foreign statemen.

The elections turned into a great manifestation of our party's inviolable unity with the people and were marked with new labor achievements scored by the Soviet people. Our republic's working people successfully coped with increased pledges assumed in honor of the elections. As expected, 260,000 laborers ~~and~~ more than 10,000 labor collectives accomplished the first-quarter targets and more than 700,000 economy accounts were opened, including 74,500 collective ones. They have encompassed 2.6 million working people who pledged to save resources worth more than $100 million.

Thus WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO SAY THAT, IN THE RESPONSIBLE FIELD OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, OUR PARTY IS CONVINCINGLY DISPLAYING ITS LEADING ROLE, AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE SHOWING THEIR CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS AND GOOD ORGANIZATION AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO ENSURE WITH SELFLESS TOIL THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR GREAT AND MULTINATIONAL HOMELAND.

Yesterday, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, "I gave Comrade K.U. Chernenko an account of the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and spoke about the fulfillment of the 2-month plan, about the forthcoming plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and about the good, creative, and business-like atmosphere in the republic.

KONSTANTIN USTINOVICH RECEIVED THE ACCOUNT WITH GREAT SATISFACTION AND ON BEHALF OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE THANKED THE REPUBLIC'S COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE FOR THE ACTIVE SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGH POLICY AND FOR THEIR SELFLESS TOIL FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR SOCIALIST HOMELAND, AND WISHED THE UKRAINE'S WORKING PEOPLE NEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ALL FIELDS OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION.

The plenum participants received this statement with prolonged applause.

Persistantly Pursuing the Line Aimed at the Accelerated Development of the Economy, Improving Control in the National Economy, and Strengthening Discipline

The February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, highly evaluated the great and many-sided work carried out recently in the country in the field of economic construction, particularly since the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Indeed, a great deal has been done. This point was discussed in detail at the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum which set the task to consolidate and multiply the positive changes in all spheres of public life, to more actively foster positive trends, and to make them stable. As is known, the state of affairs in the republic's national economy was examined at the January 1984 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, as well as at the oblast and Kiev City party conference.

THE 1983 RESULTS CONFIRMED THAT THE PURSUIT OF THE LINE TRACED BY THE PARTY IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY HAD PRODUCED POSITIVE RESULTS. Evidence of this is the quick pace of growth in production and labor productivity, and changes which have taken shape in capital construction and stockbreeding development.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1983 RESULTS OF ALL-UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS IN INDUSTRY, THE UKRAINIAN SSR HAS BEEN AWARDED A CHALLENGE RED BANNER OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU, AND THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED AT A MEETING OF PARTY AND ECONOMIC AKTIVS.

Challenge Red Banners have also been awarded to the republic's capital city, 8 oblasts (Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, Lvov, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, and Kharkov Oblasts), 15 cities, 41 rural rayons, and 283 labor collectives, including 117 recorded on the Board of Honor of the USSR Exhibition of People's Economic Achievements.

In 1983, 7 industrial and other national economic workers were distinguished with the titles of Socialist Labor Hero, and 2,055 were awarded USSR orders and medals. In accordance with the 1983 results, 3,500 front-ranking agricultural workers in the republic will be recommended for USSR state awards.

SUCH A HIGH ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC'S LABORERS OBLIGATES THEM TO BE EVEN MORE PERSISTENT IN PURSUING THE LINE OF ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY.

Concrete targets which we are expecting to attain in the current year have been fixed by the working people of the Ukrainian SSR in their socialist pledges. They are rather strenuous. Labor productivity in the national economy is to exceed the plan by 1 percent, thus raising the national income by R750 million. The reduction of production, work, and service costs by 0.5 percent below the plan should result in an income of at least R400 million. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan should amount to R1.1 billion. Compared with 1983, the volume of gross agricultural output is to rise 6.5 percent.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, THAT IN THE FIRST 2 MONTHS OF THE CURRENT YEAR THE PACE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EXCEEDED THE PLANNED INDEXES, and in February the results of work were better than in January.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1983, the volume of industrial production rose 5.9 percent against the 3.1 percent planned for the year and the 4 percent planned for the 5-year period. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R418 million. Compared with 1983, the number of enterprises falling short of the plan for supplies dropped.

Indexes showing the effectiveness of industrial production have improved. Labor productivity rose 5.6 percent against the 2.7 percent planned for the year and the 3.4 percent planned for the 5-year period. The increased labor productivity was accountable for 97 percent of the increase in production. Production costs went down, and the plan for incomes was overfulfilled.

Concrete measures are being taken to accomplish the strenuous tasks in the field of agriculture. Compared with January and February of 1983, the purchases of meat rose 11 percent, those of milk 11 percent, and those of eggs 4 percent.

The plans and additional tasks for retail commodity turnover were fulfilled.

In a nutshell, THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE HAS ACHIEVED A GOOD PACE IN DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

Notwithstanding this, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, as you know, we still have arrears, a number of important tasks have not been accomplished, the existing shortcomings have not been overcome, and reserves have not been fully used. This applies particularly to the intensification of production and to raising its effectiveness. The analysis shows that a number of the republic's enterprises are not accomplishing these tasks in the way they should.

Production capacities are being reached too slowly, there are breaches in technological discipline, and equipment is idling too long. For these reasons alone, in January and February significant losses were incurred in coal mining, iron and steel smelting, and rolled stock production.

Arousing concern is the decline incurred in February in the work of individual metallurgical combines which proved to be poorly prepared for work under the winter conditions. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy in particular noted shortcomings in the work of the Dzerzhinskiy and the Krivoy Rog steel combines.

Notwithstanding the fact that, compared with 1983, the builders raised the volume of performed operations 3 to 5 percent, since the beginning of the year they have fallen short of the targets for the use of capital investments. The Ukrainian Ministries of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, of Industrial Construction, and of Rural Construction were criticized for falling short of the 2-month plan. The plans for the construction of a number of chemical and agricultural machine-building enterprises have not been fulfilled.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers will examine the results of this year's first quarter, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, but the measures necessary must be taken immediately.

PARTY, ADMINISTRATIVE, ECONOMIC, AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS MUST CONTINUE TO CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON THE ELIMINATION OF THESE SHORTCOMINGS AND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS ADOPTED RECENTLY BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES CONCERNING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS POINT WAS TACKLED IN DETAIL BY COMRADES K.U. CHERNENKO AND N.A. TIKHONOV IN THEIR SPEECHES TO THE ELECTORATE.

Each party organization, labor collective, and laborer must regard the implementation of the measures set as the main objective of their daily work. The increased effectiveness of production and the accelerated pace of raising labor productivity continue to be the main task.

The point is, above all, to utilize the created production and scientific potential and all resources to maximum advantage. In this respect, it is highly important to spread the drive initiated by a number of the republic's front-ranking enterprises and approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to increase the equipment shift factor.

Moreover, the point is to improve the entire work in applying in practice scientific and technical achievements, and primarily to ensure that the tasks set in union, republic, branch, and regional comprehensive scientific-technical programs are accomplished without fail. Here there are great reserves for raising effectiveness and for saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy resources.

The annual results obtained from carrying out measures envisaged by the republic's special purpose programs have exceeded R300 million. At the same time, some tasks set by the programs were not accomplished in 1983. And the following example shows what it means. Since the exothermic slag mixtures shop at the Donetsk metallurgical plant has not been made operative on schedule (the Metal Program), the ceiling for the use of ingots in the production of rolled stock is being exceeded by about 45,000 tons annually.

I think we all agree that it is unpardonable to incur such losses. We must develop as soon as possible a system of control over the implementation of the programs to preclude disruptions.

While attaching much importance to the application of scientific and technical achievements in all national economic branches, the UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO WORK OUT A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR ACCELERATING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN THE REPUBLIC, AND TO DRAW UP THE REPUBLIC'S COMPREHENSIVE SPECIAL PURPOSE PROGRAMS FOR THE NEXT 5-YEAR PERIOD, CLOSELY BOUND WITH BRANCH AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Academy of Sciences Presidium have received appropriate instructions. In this work, it is important to take into account: 1) The need for further improving the program structure; 2) new problems emerging in life (for example, the development and application of robot equipment, of elastic technological systems, and so forth); and 3) that the measures taken contribute toward improving the quality of raw materials, goods, and the entire ready production. The experience shows that a good result can be expected only when scientific-technical programs at all levels are closed up in a united system.

Of course, initiative, persistence, and new solutions making it possible to qualitatively change technology and to markedly raise labor productivity are particularly important for accelerating scientific-technical progress. And, certainly, it is important to resolutely fight departmental narrowmindedness and conservatism.

"TO SHOW MORE INDEPENDENCE AT ALL LEVELS," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "TO BOLDLY ENGAGE IN A SEARCH FOR, AND, IF NEED BE, TO VENTURE A RISK IN THE NAME OF INCREASED ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS AND OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY -- THIS IS WHAT WE EXPECT FROM OUR ECONOMIC CADRES."

Our scientists and specialists offer quite a few original ideas which deserve attention. Unfortunately, these ideas do not always obtain timely support. To confirm this point, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy referred to a number of facts. The scientists of the Physico-technical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, for example, have developed technology and equipment for the vacuum plasma coating of equipment and machine component parts. The automatic machine tool plant in Kiev has built and supplied to the republic's enterprises 250 facilities of this kind. Their application would enable machine-building plants to reduce by 15 to 20 percent the needs in cutting tools and to raise labor productivity in metal treatment 20 to 50 percent in tool production alone. But, as it turned out, one-third of the facilities have not been used, particularly at the Odessa and the Melitopol machine tool building plants, at the Khmelnitskiy tractor aggregate, and at the Pavlograd casting machine plants. Of course, this is inexcusable.

Or take another case. Owing to close cooperation between scientists and production workers, the output of beets and sugar in Zhashkovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast is steadily growing. In 1983, the per-hectare output averaged 466 quintals of sugar beets and 48 quintals of sugar.

In the first 3 years of the current 5-year period, Stryyskiy Rayon in Lvov Oblast on the same basis increased milk production by 18 percent and meat by 29 percent, having reduced the use of fodder grain by one-third per quintal gained in weight. Unfortunately, other rayons have been slow in applying their experience.

We must OVERCOME CONSERVATISM AND STAGNATION IN SUCH CASES AND RAISE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERIAL, DEPARTMENTAL, ENTERPRISE, ASSOCIATION, AND FARM LEADERS IN THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS. AND THIS MUST BE DONE BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND SECRETARIAT, BY THE REPUBLIC'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, GOSPLAN, AND OBKOMS.

It is highly important, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, TO FURTHER CONSOLIDATE LABOR, TECHNOLOGICAL, PLAN, AND STATE DISCIPLINE, AS WELL AS SOCIALIST LEGALITY. It is to be emphasized that this problem was examined at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum in close interconnection with the advantages and chances offered by our system, which is strong because of the good organization and consciousness of the masses. These are precisely the broad political positions from which we must evaluate the results of work in any national economic branch and in every labor collective.

In connection with this, it is disturbing to note that following the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the January 1984 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, effective measures were not taken everywhere to tighten discipline and to ensure that the plans are fulfilled. The share of enterprises which fell short of the 2-month plan for production marketing and labor productivity is the largest in Vinnitsa, Kherson, Zaporozhye, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts. Many enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministries of the Light Industry and of Local Industry, of the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, as well as many chemical and agricultural machine building plants fell short of the pledges for production supplies in line with contracts and orders. Each sixth enterprise fell short of the targets for the production of articles for cultural and household purposes.

Individual ministries and departments continue the practice of timing the planned targets unevenly and unnecessarily increasing the strain on the plan at the end of the quarter or the year. In particular, the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry was criticized for this. Of course, this practice diminishes the mobilizing strength of the plan and the creative activity of labor collectives.

There are shortcomings in transport, agriculture, and the sphere of services. The Ukrainian Union of Consumers Societies, as well as Odessa, Kharkov, Cherkassy, Chernovtsy, and Chernigov Oblasts fell short of the plan for commodity turnover.

THE RESULTS OF WORK CARRIED OUT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR MUST BE CLOSELY EXAMINED IN EVERY BRANCH, OBLAST, CITY, AND RAYON, AT EVERY ENTERPRISE AND FARM, AND THE NECESSARY MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE THE ARREARS INCURRED. LEADERS MUST BE REMINDED OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PLAN AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES.

Anyone can see, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that if we are slow it will be very difficult to compensate for the arrears. And the first thing to be done is to strengthen discipline at all levels. For example, one can hardly expect that the targets set for saving resources will be coped with when some enterprise and association leaders exhaust all their energies in attempts to raise the ceilings, to obtain more funds, raw and other materials, and more fuel and energy resources, and to provide themselves with an excuse for their bad management and inefficiency.

This has been noted repeatedly, but the checks carried out by the Ukrainian People's Control Committee show that individual leaders have failed to draw due conclusions. Such acts deserve the attention of the republic's Council of Ministers and even of the Party Commission under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

AS EMPHASIZED AT THE FEBRUARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO IMPROVE THE ENTIRE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP, OUR ENTIRE CONTROL MECHANISM, AND TO SELECT THE MOST RELIABLE WAYS TO RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNAL PRODUCTION.

This task is neither easy, nor simple. In this respect, it is very important to carry out a large-scale experiment in expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of enterprises, as well as to find new forms and methods of management in the services sphere.

Since the beginning of the year, all enterprises in the system of the Ukrianian Ministry of the Food Industry, as well as a number of enterprises, associations, scientific research institutes, planning and designing organizations in the republic's heavy and transportation machine-building and electroengineering industries have been working under experimental conditions. Party committees and administrative bodies must keep the experiement under their constant control. We must go deep into the details, take timely measures, and efficiently eliminate shortcomings and errors.

It is disturbing that some machine-building plants operating under experimental conditions in Kiev, Lvov, and Kharkov Oblasts are falling short of the targets for the supply of contracted production. And also their plans approved for the first months of the year are not rigorous. With such an approach to this important issue, it will be difficult or even impossible to obtain the desired results.

Leaders in charge of an experiment must accomplish all tasks connected with it on schedule and with economic competence. Also the assistance given in this field by the academy's scientific institutions must be more effective.

Measures must also be taken TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURE OF THE CONTROL APPARATUS, TO REDUCE IT, AND TO RADICALLY IMPROVE ITS PERFORMANCE. AS COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO NOTED IN HIS SPEECH TO THE ELECTORATE, THE FORM OF MANAGEMENT MUST MEET THE PRESENT NEEDS.

As the practice shows, ministries and departments with a bulky control system and inflated staffs occasionally duplicated operations needlessly and irresponsibly, which affects quality control. This is why, having thorougly scutinized the structure of control over national economic branches, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers is drafting proposals intended to improve control, to raise the quality of performance, and and to reduce the costs of the management apparatus.

I would like to emphasize, Comrade V.V Shcherbitskiy said, that the point is not simply to reduce the apparatus, although this is important in itself; what matters is to raise the quality of the work of the entire management performace, to cultivate among functionaries the ability to select, on the basis of deep analysis, the main and decisive links, and to carry out party decisions and directives under any conditions.

I hope, the speaker emphasized, the Central Committee members share the opinion that, in the course of this operation, we should get rid of functionaries lagging behind life, unable to reform and to cope with new tasks.

IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO DRAFT PLANS FOR THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD AND BASIC GUIDELINES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT UP TO THE YEAR 2000. In doing this, we must bear in mind the need for a more resolute turn in the economy toward an authentic intensification, for ensuring a well-balanced development of national economic branches, and for a realistic accounting of the created production and scientific-technical potential and of the available material and labor resources.

In our republic, it is highly important to hasten the process of renewing production assets in the leading branches, primarily through the reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises and the development of machine-building. Mechanization and automation should become decisive factors in reducing labor consumption in communal production.

In doing this, it is important to ensure that the supplies of coal and iron ore are sufficient, to radically improve the quality and to expand the selection of metal production, to ensure steady growth in the production and procurement of agricultural produce, and to carry out an extensive program in order to raise production, improve the quality of consumer goods, and develop the sphere of services. While drafting our long-term plans, we must also fully bear in mind such factors as the protection of the environment, improvements in labor conditions, concern for the working people's lives and leisure, and improvements in the demographic situation.

As far as OUR PRIORITY TASKS are concerned, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, they are: 1) To successfully complete the first quarter in industry and to provide a strong foundation for fulfilling the 1984 plans and socialist pledges; 2) urgent measures are to be taken to concentrate the forces of builders on projects which are about to be completed, without lessening attention paid to the most important projects undertaken. Unforunately, this is not the case everywhere. Progress is too slow in the construction of enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers in Gorlovka, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Odessa, and Sumy, of sugar refineries in Kirovograd and Vinnitsa Oblasts, and of a number of facilities of the group "B"; 3) while keeping in mind the fact that the cash incomes of the population are growing, we must exert constant control over the accomplishment of all tasks set by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers for the above-plan production of consumer goods, improve their quality, and see to it that the plans for commodity turnover and consumer services are fulfilled; 4) under the conditions of the current year, it is particularly important to carefully prepare for and to carry out in an organized manner the spring field operations, the scope of which has significantly increased, to carry out well and on schedule the entire complex of agricultural measures in order to obtain high yields of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fodder, and other crops, and to raise the output of stockbreeding produce.

With the participation of leaders of ministries and departments integrated in the agro-industrial complex, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has examined the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee directives involving this issue and has determined concrete measures to accomplish them and to eliminate the existing shortcomings. The decision adopted on this issue has been published in the press.

The entire work in agriculture must be carried out with an eye on the need to ensure stability in cropping, primarily in grain yields. Concrete measures have been worked out for this purpose. They call for significant capital investments and resources. The main point at present is to make maximum use of the resources and reserves existing at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and of the production potential created.

It is to be particularly emphasized, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that MOST OBLASTS IN THE REPUBLIC POSSESS REAL CHANCES TO RAISE PRODUCTION EACH YEAR IRRESPECTIVE OF THE PREVAILING WEATHER CONDITIONS. Unfortunately, we are still far from having done everything needed for this purpose.

Evidence of this can be found in the following examples. It is well known how complex are the conditions under which rural workers occasionally have to work in Voroshilovgrad Oblast. Notwithstanding this, in the past 3 years the oblast significantly increased the average annual procurements of sunflower seeds, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, and eggs compared with the preceding 5-year period. But in the same time Kiev Oblast, which possesses better conditions, substantially reduced sales to the state of most basic farm and stockbreeding produce.

Of course, it is high time to drop the practice of hiding behind weather conditions, to evaluate one's own work in a more self-critical manner, to get down to business, and to take resolute measures in order to raise returns from each hectare of land. In all oblasts, there are scientifically substantiated cropping systems, crop rotations have been fixed, and there are also recommendations for their improvement. What matters now is to make use of them and to ensure appropriate results.

Also deserving attention is the following issue. We have mapped out and are taking measures to intensify stockbreeding. This has already produced appreciable returns. But here and there people continue to move along the old lines: They increase the stock irrespective of the fodder base and, in addition, do not care about the quality of the stock. As a result of this, farms use too much fodder without raising production and, instead of increasing profits, they suffer losses.

Thus, in the last 7 years, the number of cattle in Barskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast, went up 10 percent, but the yields of milk and gains in the weight of pigs in fattening dropped 11 to 12 percent. And here is the outcome: In the 3 years of the current 5-year period, compared with the preceding 5-year period, the average annual purchases of meat and milk decreased 11 percent. The situation is identical in Vinnitsa Oblast as a whole, as well as in some other oblasts.

Leaders and the appropriate services of ministries and departments have failed to take note of this and, to a great extent, are to be blamed for this situation. This applies primarily to the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy), the southern branch of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrade G.A. Bogdanov), as well as the some oblispolkoms and agro-industrial associations. The time has apparently come for the Commission of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium for the Agricultural Complex (Comrade Yu.A. Kolomiyets) to have its say in this issue and to exert more purposeful control.

In a nutshell, no matter what tasks are to be accomplished -- current or long-term ones -- everything eventually depends on the level of leadership and on the way people -- both the rank of file and the leading personalities -- interpret their responsibility before the party and the people.

Improving the Style of Party Leadership, Tightening Links with the Masses, and Taking Constant Care of the Education of the Working People

The entire experience of our party teaches that the substance and forms of work carried out in guiding the construction of a new society must be constantly enriched and improved, and must be adapted in a timely manner to the needs of life.

OUTDATED MEASURES ARE USELESS FOR ACCOMPLISHING NEW TASKS, V.I. LENIN POINTED OUT. THIS IS WHY OUR PARTY HAS, PARTICULARLY IN RECENT TIMES, PAID SO MUCH ATTENTION TO IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WORK OF THE STATE APPARATUS AND IN THE STYLE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP.

These questions have been reflected in the appropriate CPSU Central Committee decisions which are of principled and all-party importance, including the decisions on the work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, on reports by Saratov Obkom and Glazunovskiy Raykom, and others.

The recent accountability and election campaign in party organizations have shown the first results scored in improving style. But it is just the beginning of a great effort. Occasionally there is still a rather strong bent for the habitual -- even if unjustified -- methods: For many long sessions and conferences, for adopting numerous decisons, and for drawing up measures which occasionally are quite abstract. And there is hardly any time left for organizing business and for controlling implementation. This is still our weak spot.

Some functionaries lack self-criticism in evaluating their own work. Some leaders frequently shelter their errors and omissions behind the notorious "objective reasons."

THE FEBRUARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CHARACTERIZED THE TASK OF IMPROVING STYLE AS A GREAT PROBLEM OF POLITICAL IMPORTANCE. This is a multistage problem. It applies not only to individual links in the party or state apparatus, but also encompasses the system of leadership and management as a whole. To raise the role of party committees as bodies of political leadership is a task that now has been made prominent by life itself. What I concretely mean is the need for concentrating the efforts of party committees primarily on the most important, crucial problems of organizational and ideological work, problems involving the pursuit of the party's economic, social, cadre, and nationality policy, the intensified education of the working people, and the consolidation of party ranks. And this calls for the resolute elimination of the practice, which is still prevalent here and there, of substituting for state and economic bodies, a practice that restricts initiative, reduces responsibility, cools down cadres, and cultivates among the functionaries of the aforementioned bodies excessive cautiousness and the desire to shift to party organs the settlement of problems which are within their own competence.

The new conditions bring forward with even more persistence the task of improved work among cadres, their selection and distribution, to intensify their ideological tempering, and to cultivate among them efficiency, initiative, and high political skills.

AS EMPHASIZED AT THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, RUNNING THE ECONOMY, FOR PARTY COMMITTEES, PRIMARILY IMPLIES ATTENDING PEOPLE WHO RUN THE ECONOMY.

However, in the selection of cadres there are still errors which result in high turnover. For example, in the 10th 5-year period Chernigov Oblast kolkhozes changed three-quarters of their chairmen, and in the 3 years of the current 5-year period, one-third. In this time, a number of farms changed hands two to three times. This is one of the reasons why the oblast has surrendered the position which it held in the production and procurement of most agricultural produce in the preceding 5-year period.

The question must be put in the following way. Wherever a kolkhoz chairmanship changes hands every 2 to 3 years, the obkom must see why the raykom pursues a cadre policy of this kind.

Some comrades say that errors in the selection of cadres are as possible as in any other complicated question. But when one error follows another, then it is simply the inability to work.

For some people, the replacement of a leader can be explained, as they say, by the fact that he infringed upon discipline or party ethics or concurred in abuses, and his dismissal is for them an "objective necessity." But here the question arises: What were the raykom and the basic party organization doing in this case? Why did they let it happen?

A kolkhoz chairman or a sovkhoz director sometimes messes up business for years, but what he gets for it are only reprimands, primarily because he is on good "personal" terms with the rayon leaders. Such a wicked practice -- "you for me and I for you" -- is not only censurable, but also punishable in a party way.

Naturally enough, what I said does not apply to agriculture alone. At present, when we have manned practically all posts with people with high educational standards and sufficient experience, THE QUESTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR THE MATTER AT HAND -- AND THIS IS TO BE EMPHASIZED ONCE AGAIN -- HAS COME TO THE FORE IN CADRES POLICY. This must be said, because leading functionaries are still repeatedly proving to be undisciplined and are not exemplary in implementing decisions well and on time.

Can one, for example, say that Comrades M.V. Khorunzhiy, V.A. Lisitsyn, and I.P. Lysenko, members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, interpret their responsibility in a proper, party way, when a Central Committee decision is needed to compel them to carry out their direct obligations in supplying the republic's and Kiev city population with cabbages, onions, garlic, and other vegetables and fruit?

And are not the shortcomings in the work among cadres, as well as many infringements and blatant abuses occurring in branches entrusted to Communist Comrades V.G. Starunskiy, V.I. Slinchenko, A.Ye. Romanenko, and V.D. Ploshchenko -- are not they evidence of poor discipline?

And how, Comrade T.I. Panasenko, can one evaluate the position of Rovno Obkom which has failed to take note of the fact that, satisfied with the first results, some party organizations in the oblast left adrift the work to strengthen discipline? As a result of this, in the second half of 1983 the losses caused in worktime by truancy were not reduced.

While drawing up, in compliance with the CPSU Central Committee directives, measures for further improvements in style, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has found it necessary to make fuller use of party commissions, people's control organs, and auditing commissions in party organizations to strengthen party and state discipline, as well as the tighten control over implementation. The point is this: Each functionary -- both in the field and in the republic-level administrative apparatus -- should realize that he is under constant control from above which, naturally enough, should be based on control from below -- on the part of the working people.

In improving the style, selection, distribution, and education of cadres, one must bear fully in mind the results of the recent accountability and election campaign which has brought many concrete proposals and critical remarks. Raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, and Central Committee departments must keep their implementation in the center of their constant attention. Particular attention must be paid to party organizations which are still working poorly. One must also bear in mind the fact that, in accordance with obkom data, a number of raykoms and gorkoms are still in need of special assistance.

The party meetings and conferences elected nearly 860,000 Communists to leading party bodies. Many of them were elected for the first time. We must help them, give them support, and provide them with experience.

AMONG IMPORTANT TASKS WHICH ARE BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PARTY IN THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, THE FEBRUARY 1984 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SINGLED OUT IN PARTICULAR THE EDUCATION OF A NEW MAN AND CONCERN FOR HIS SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT. The basic guidelines for this work have been determined, as is known, in the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This work is to be carried out with even more vigor and purposefulness, and efforts are to be concentrated primarily on the ideological and class tempering of people, on their patriotic and internationalist education, on the consolidation of fraternal friendship among our country's peoples, and on the shaping of moral qualities in every member of society.

We must continue to intensify aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois, bourgeois nationalist, and revisionist ideology, improve counterpropaganda work, and educate working people in the spirit of high political vigilance and of irreconcilability to any opinions which are alien to us.

Public opinion is to be more actively mobilized for the struggle against philistine psychology and a consumer-like approach toward life, against all brands of dodgers, and against those seeking to snatch as much as possible from the state and to get rich at the expense of society. We must resolutely rebuff any manifestation of unscrupulousness, political short-sightedness, and narrow-minded grumbling.

For this purpose, fuller use must be made of all agitation and propaganda media, particularly mass information organs. This was also the objective of the decision adopted by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo on the work of the Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

While resolutely opposing shortcomings, negative phenomena, and everything hampering our progress, we must make better use of the strength of positive examples, of our experience in moral education. We must do the utmost to protect the younger generation against the demoralizing influence of bourgeois ideology and against subversive ideological actions from abroad, and must intensify the political and vocational training of young people. It is important even now to carefully consider the practical ways of carrying out the school reform which is called upon to play an important role infurther improving the preparation of the younger generation for life and labor.

We must constantly bear in mind that the effectiveness of our influence on people largely depends on the observation of the principles of social justice which are inherent in the very foundation of our Soviet system and, in practice, in our daily lives.

This also implies wages that correspond to the quantity and quality of labor, bonuses and other incentives that must be absolutely deserved, and apartments and travel vouchers that must be distributed strictly in line with the norms accepted in society and the rules of socialist living.

And, of course, we must always carefully attend to the initiative of the masses, to the proposals made by the working people, and to their critical remarks made at meetings, in letters, and in conversations during their personal visits to party and state bodies. These living links which the party maintains with the masses are an important source in the study of public opinion, and without this one cannot competently organize work among people. Even the slightest manifestations in duty of irresponsibility, inattentiveness, callousness, and bureaucratism in these matters must be resolutely nipped in the bud.

In this work, there are no trivialities, and this was repeated many times. Unfortunately, there are still complaints about individual infringements of the labor rights of the citizens -- unlawful dismissals or transfers to other jobs -- particularly from Voroshilovgrad, Kiev, and Poltava Oblasts. The Central Committee and other republic-level bodies are still receiving letters about shortcomings in health services and about the carelessness of some functionaries in this system. There are accounts of individual functionaries abusing their official status for personal profit. Of course, all these ugly phenomena must be constantly fought without any compromise.

IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOW TO ENSURE THAT THE DOCUMENTS OF THE FEBRUARY 1984 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ARE DISCUSSED AND STUDIED IN A BUSINESSLIKE WAY. Guided by the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the Central Committee plenum and to the electorate, party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, ministerial and departmental boards must consider measures for improving their work. In this respect, concrete measures must be undertaken by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms. To spread and to study the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is advisable to make broad use of the network of party and Komsomol education, of economic training, as well as the press, radio, and television; and all our leading cadres and ideological aktivs must be actively engaged in this work. One-day political campaigns under the slogan "The party and the people are united" are commendable for oblasts.

In line with the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is highly important to make this work maximally businesslike, concrete, and closely linked with the matters of each collective and with the tasks confronting us in the fourth year of the 5-year period.

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the republic's party organization will do their utmost to accomplish the tasks set by the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The Ukrainian Communist Party will be as firm as ever in its support for the Central Committee pursuit of our party's Leninist general line.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S REPORT WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE)

In his concluding speech, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

I think we have every ground to note that THE SPIRIT OF UNITY AND COHESION, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FEBRUARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, WAS ALSO DULY REFLECTED IN THE WORK OF THE PRESENT PLENUM. WE HAVE APPROVED THE DECISIONS OF THE FEBRUARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE ELECTION OF COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO AS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AND ACCEPTED FOR IMPLEMENTATION THE DIRECTIVES SET FORTH IN HIS SPEECHES AT THE PLENUM AND TO THE ELECTORATE.

What matters most now is to take the line pursued by our party's Central Committee in further strengthening discipline, raising the standards of economic control, and making full use of all reserves, and ensure that it is reflected in the concrete results of work performed by each collective, each party organization, and each Communist.

The work ahead is responsible and complex, and there is a great deal to do. To cope with all that well, it is necessary to give up -- or, to be more precise, to get rid of -- everything hampering successful progress. Everybody in the sector entrusted to him must display perfect awareness of the outstanding tasks, high responsibility in his duty, initiative, creativeness, and conscientious performance of his obligations.

And no one must ever forget that the state plan is the law. Like any law, it is valid for all.

AS NOTED, THE 2-MONTH RESULTS THIS YEAR WERE ON THE WHOLE GOOD. BUT IT WOULD BE A GRAVE MISTAKE TO OVERESTIMATE THEM OR TO INDULGE IN COMPLACENCY. The more so that, as the Central Statistical Administration's data show, in a number of ministries and departments, particularly in the Ministries of Coal, the Light and Local Industries, there are quite a few enterprises falling short of the plan. Of course, in addition to the increased exactingness paid to leaders of the appropriate enterprises, we must efficiently assist these collectives.

In connection with this, I would like once again to emphasize the importance of economic analysis. We have repeatedly discussed the need for streamlining this important matter. Unfortunately, we still do not have a well-timed, competent, and scientific economic analysis with calculations, conclusions, and concrete proposals, and analysis that could be efficiently used for running individual branches and the republic's economy as a whole.

Neither the Gosplan nor the Central Committee's Economic Department copes with this task. Our republic possesses a great detachment of learned economists who are engaged in the economic institutions of the Gosplan, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and in other scientific research institutes and higher educational establishments. We must think it over and take the measures necessary to make proper use of these great forces.

Also disturbing are the existing manifestations of sloth, inefficiency, and even conservatism. All this hinders the timely accomplishment of urgent tasks and hampers the progress in a number of important sectors. This particularly applies to problems involving scientific-technical progress, modernization, the improved quality of production, the intensified policy of economy, and improvements in administrative bodies and in the style and methods of work. This was thoroughly discussed at Central Committee plenums and at accountability and election meetings and conferences.

However, some leaders have failed to draw due conclusions. We must have a look at each of them. For example, surprising is the position of individual comrades who on the one hand declare their support for the Central Committee's demands to streamline the structure of the administrative apparatus and to cut personnel, but on the other make efforts to exempt their ministries from this reduction, spend much time in search for patrons, and occasionally even find them. Such an attitude toward the matter can BY NO MEANS be considered as party-like.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on pointing out that administrative and party bodies are receiving complaints, frequently justified, about housing and living conditions, public order, signs of abuses, bureaucratism, and irregular actions taken by individual leaders. These negative phenomena contradict the very essence of our system and are harmful to the prestige of Soviet power organs. The most resolute measures must be taken to eradicate these phenomena deeply alien to our society. We must constantly and duly attend to everything concerning the rightful needs of man, particularly of war veterans, defenders of the homeland, and their families.

Let us, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, get down to the business as it befits Communists, and let us do everything necessary to cope with the tasks stemming from the decisions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

LONGER VERSION OF KGB CHIEF'S ELECTORAL SPEECH

PM151134 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Feb 84 pp 2-3

[GRUZINFORM report: "In a Single Formation Toward New Achievements: Voters' Meeting with V.M. Chebrikov"; for the shorter version of this speech, see the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT of 24 Feb, p R 31]

[Text] Great enthusiasm and a surge of creative energy were created among Abkhazia's working people by the award of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the Georgian SSR and the autonomous republic for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1983.

This labor enthusiasm and this mood for specific action were also demonstrated by the meeting of the voters of Sukhumskiy-Leninskiy No 481 Electoral Okrug for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities with their candidate deputy Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB. It was held 20 February at the Abkhazian Badge of Merit S.Ya. Chanba State Drama Theater in Sukhuml.

In addition to Comrade V.M. Chebrikov, the meeting presidium included E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades A.N. Inauri and B.V. Adleyba; and production frontrankers, party, war, and labor veterans, and leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers from the autonomous republic. The meeting was opened by B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected with great enthusiasm. The floor was given to the candidate deputy's agent B.Sh. Ashuba, assistant rector for scientific work at the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming. She spoke of V.M. Chebrikov's career and his great and fruitful activity in all the posts entrusted to him by the party. During the Great Patriotic War he served in the field army and then, after graduating from an institute, he worked as an engineer. In 1951 he was promoted to party work and since 1967 he has served in state security organs. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum elected V.M. Chebrikov candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The speaker urged the voters to vote unanimously on polling day for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by R.U. Shengeliya, leader of a team of fitters at the Sukhumpribor Plant; Ye.L. Dovladbegova, student at the Gorkiy Abkhaz State University; A.N. Marantidi, scientific staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy; V.D. Simonov, the candidate deputy's agent and typesetter at the Sukhumi Printing Plant of the Abkhaz Printing Production Association; R.G. Salukvadze, director of the Sukhumi Physiotechnical Institute; the poet N.T. Kvitsinia; and party veteran M.F. Oskolkov. They said that the electoral okrug's working people, like all Soviet people, are rallying their ranks even more closely round the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, fully approve and ardently support the party's domestic and foreign policy, and are doing everything to strengthen the socialist fatherland's might and to unwaveringly implement the party's policy and the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent plenums, the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary February (1984) Plenum, and the propositions and conclusions formulated in the plenum speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.M. Chebrikov, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. He said:

Dear comrades!

Allow me to express profound thanks and heartfelt gratitude to the collectives of the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming, the Sukhumi Scientific Research Institute for Experimental Pathology and Therapy, the working people in the Abkhaz Vladimir Ilich Lenin Printing Production Association, and all voters from Sukhumskiy-Leniniskiy Electoral Okrug for the lofty trust you have shown in me by nominating me as your candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. In the last few days Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and I have visited a number of Sukhumi's scientific and educational establishments and the Sukhumpribor Plant and met with workers, engineers, scientists, lecturers, and students. Everywhere we saw a creative and businesslike atmosphere, familiarized ourselves with the collectives' interesting long-term plans, and sensed the working people's great interest in the results of their labor. These meetings left the most favorable impression on us.

Comrades! I regard my nomination as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy primarily as evidence of enormous trust in the CPSU, of which I have been a member for 40 years. During the election campaign working people are expressing unanimous ardent approval of our party's policy and are convincingly demonstrating the monolithic unity of party and people and their cohesion around the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. This was especially vividly shown in the days when the entire country with great sorrow bade farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, remarkable son of our socialist motherland, who devoted his whole life to serving communist ideals. The extraordinary plenum of our party's Central Committee unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum's decision encountered approval and support from the Soviet people, who boundlessly trust their beloved party. The Communists and all Soviet people know Comrade K.U. Chernenko as a talented organizer of the masses and unshakable fighter for the implementation of our party's policy who has done much to develop and affirm the Leninist style of party and state leadership. Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his plenum speech that our party is firmly marching and will continue to march along the chosen path, the path of communist creation and peace, and will ensure continuity in policy.

I have great satisfaction in fulfilling the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and conveying to you and to all working people in sunny Abkhazia his ardent and cordial greetings and wishes for new labor successes and for all that is finest and best in your life.

Comrades!

On the eve of the elections it is customary to sum up the results of what has been achieved and discuss plans for the future. While on the subjects of our present and future deeds, it must be said that Soviet people, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of our party's Central Committee, are fully determined to do everything to implement the party's plans. The measures being taken to improve economic management, enhance organization, and strengthen plan, state, and labor discipline are yielding results. We can see everywhere an upsurge in the sociopolitical activeness of working people in cities and rural areas, an improvement in the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, and a growth in the working people's responsibility and creative initiative.

People have started working in a better mood, and a positive advance has emerged in the economy in a short time. The rates of economic growth have risen and qualitative indicators have somewhat improved. Everything is being done to consolidate this general positive mood for action and to comprehensively develop and deepen the positive processes. This is the goal pursued by the state plan for the country's economic and social development in 1984, which was approved by last December's USSR Supreme Soviet session.

While resolving today's tasks, we must constantly think of the future and work with the future in mind. The new 5-year plan, as the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum noted, must primarily be the beginning of far-reaching qualitative changes in production, the 5-year plan of a decisive turning point in the intensification of all sectors of our national economy. Summing up the ambitious and large-scale tasks facing the party and the people in the next few years, the CPSU Central Committee points out that, as a whole, they consist in the improvement of developed socialism. It is well known that the general orientation of our party's policy is to ensure the growth of working people's well-being and create material conditions for the further flourishing of their spiritual and cultural life and their public activity. Work must be precisely organized both in the center and locally.

It is well known that the country has never before possessed such a mighty economic potential as it has today. Nevertheless, for this potential to yield increasingly large returns, we need persistent daily creative labor by millions of people. It is they who are our society's main production force. It is their minds and their skilled hands that create all the benefits which our society increasingly generously bestows upon every one of us. But you and I, comrades, know well, that when distributing benefits, society can distribute only what has been produced by its members' labor. Labor and only labor strictly observing the economic laws of socialism augments the country's material and spiritual assets. It is necessary to carefully bear in mind and strictly observe the principle that the material benefits received by every citizen must correspond to the quantity and quality of his labor.

The strengthening of plan, state, and labor discipline is no less important. The essence of socialist discipline lies in each person's total effort at his workplace and high responsibility for the work entrusted to him as the most reliable guarantee of order in production. A large economic effect can result only from a conscientious attitude toward labor. Exemplary order everywhere and in everything, organization, and selfless labor for the benefit of society -- these are the real foundation of the fulfillment of our plans and a guarantee of the growth of the Soviet state's economic and defense potential and of the consolidation of its positions in the international arena.

The active and skillful use of the potential and reserves existing locally, a constant quest for innovation, and the development of working people's initiative and creativity are highly important in implementing the tasks set by the party. A great role is played in this by local soviets. They are capable of doing much to increase production of consumer goods and to actively help to improve people's education, health services, and cultural and consumer service building and to strengthen discipline and law and order.

Our movement forward requires the further development of the political system, the improvement of socialist democracy, and the strengthening of the Soviet state of the whole people. The main direction here is defined by the decisions of the party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the USSR Constitution. It consists of the consistent and increasingly broad involvement of working people in the running of the state.

The masses' participation in decisionmaking on state and public matters is implemented in various forms via elements of our political system such as the soviets, the trade unions, the Komsomol, other public organizations, and labor collectives. The consistent and complete implementation of the law on labor collectives, which considerably expanded their rights to participate in the management of production and enhanced the initiative and responsibility of all workers, is especially significant under today's conditions.

The Soviet democratic system is a powerful means of socialist construction. The improvement of our democracy is impossible without the elimination of everything which fetters the initiative, creative thinking, and living work of working people. Openness in work, the systematic briefing of the population, regular reports by leading workers to the working people, and a consistent and persistent struggle against instances of formalism and breaches of socialist legality -- all these help bring the activity of management bodies closer to the needs and interests of the people.

It is well known that the further development of socialist democracy -- democracy for the working masses -- is the main trend in the development of Soviet society's political system. Socialist democracy is impossible without the rigorous observance of legality and the strengthening of law and order. Respect for the norms of socialist communal life must become an organic need for every member of society. Normal progress in our social development, it was said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, is inconceivable without the strictest observance of laws protecting society's interests and the citizens' rights.

While guaranteeing extensive freedoms for its citizens and safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests, the socialist society at the same time clearly points out the priority of public interests, the service of which is the supreme manifestation of civic awareness. Individualism, anarchic self-will, disregard of civic duty, deviation from the norms of Communist morality, and any actions which damage public interests are incompatible with the socialist way of life. It is necessary to continue the struggle against negative phenomena hindering our advance such as bribery, embezzlement, and abuses of official position. True, socialist humanism certainly does not mean an all-forgiving and indifferent attitude. On the contrary, it presupposes an uncompromising and consistent struggle against any violations of Soviet laws.

The Soviet laws express the will of the people and every Soviet citizen is obliged to observe them, which fully accords with the interests of the state, of society, and of each individual.

The improvement of developed socialism and the further consolidation of the Soviet state of the whole people presuppose the implementation of a scientifically substantiated nationalities policy. It is well known that the solution of the nationalities question was one of the most important gains of our society and of Soviet power. The friendship of our multinational country's peoples was forged in the fire of the revolution and was manifested with a highly impressive force during the civil war and the Great Patriotic War. It was not shaken by the intrigues of class enemies and all kinds of nationalists and chauvinists. It is no accident that the successful solution of the nationalities question and the triumph of the people's friendship generate special malice among our enemies. They look for any opportunity to sow strife between nations or to fan retrograde feelings and vestiges of the past. This is why all attempts by the enemies of socialism to undermine or weaken the Soviet people's international unity must receive an immediate and resolute rebuff. We must promptly eliminate everything which could hinder the ongoing rapprochement between the USSR's nations and ethnic groups.

The strength of socialist internationalism lies in the fact that it encapsulates what is best in Soviet people's ideological, intellectual, moral, and spiritual makeup and augments their creative potential many times over.

The Soviet multinational state has been born out of our people's brotherhood and friendship. This is one of the fundamental differences between it and the capitalist states, which cultivate the spirit of national exclusiveness, racial discrimination, and strife among nations.

The full equality of the rights of all nations and ethnic groups in our country, their free development, and their steady rapprochement within the framework of the fraternal union create the most favorable potential for mutual enrichment and progress. Their culture and spiritual life, while retaining their profoundly original forms, are becoming increasingly international in content, absorbing all the best things that the brother-peoples possess. And it is our common task to cherish like the apple of our eye and strengthen the brotherhood of the peoples of our great socialist motherland!

Comrades!

The CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of its state and public organizations. By its selfless service to the people it has gained boundless trust, unshakable authority, and ardent love and respect among all Soviet people.

Today I would like to say once more what an exceptional contribution to the consolidation of the party's authority among the people was made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the world communist and workers movement, ardent patriot of our socialist motherland, Leninist Communist, and indefatigable fighter for the ideas of Communism and peace, who devoted absolutely all his strength to the cause of the party. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of our party Central Committee, noted that "Yuriy Vladimirovich was well aware that the party's authority stems from the fact that it has won and is bolstering its leading position and its honorable vanguard role through its selfless service to the people and its ability to accurately express the working people's interests and equip them with a correct Marxist-Leninist action program."

The party is approaching the elections with a program which expresses the fundamental interests and aspirations of the people.

This program is aimed at the further comprehensive development of Soviet society, at boosting the national economy, at raising the working people's well-being, and at reliably ensuring the Soviet state's security. These party goals and tasks are cherished and understood by every Soviet person. This is why the party's election program enjoys the support of the whole people.

The party constantly strives to ensure that every Communist justifies by his deeds his membership of Lenin's party and sets an example in the fulfillment of official duties and the demands of communist morality. Party organizations pay special attention to the nurturing of the new man and the education of working people. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee requires that Marxist-Leninist ideas and party decisions on topical questions of the day be propagandized not simply for the sake of abstract enlightenment. They must not only penetrate the consciousness of every Soviet person but must also become the driving force and yardstick of all his actions. This can be achieved only by given skillful, creative use of the entire arsenal of forms and methods of ideological, educational work. It is important that this work be organically linked with the solution of national economic tasks and exert an active influence on the strengthening of discipline and order in all spheres of activity.

Comrades:

It is 5 years since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections. These years have been packed with important events in our country's life. Much has been and is being done, and we have already spoken about this today. It is a pleasure to realize that for Soviet Georgia, too, this has been a period of great successes in all spheres of economic, sociopolitical, scientific, and cultural life.

The days celebrating the bicentennial of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty turned into a convincing demonstration of the brotherhood of the Soviet peoples and the socialist system's vast creative potential. A third Order of Lenin now glitters on the Georgian SSR's banner. This is the motherland's lofty award for the achievements of Soviet Georgia and the entire multinational detachment of its working people in their work to implement the party's economic sociopolitical plans. The republic has ensured the fulfillment of the most important economic indicators in the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. During this period labor productivity increased 9.5 percent in industry and 10 percent in agriculture. Much work has been done to improve the management system, raise the standards of economic management, and make rational use of resources. Much has been done to enhance cadres' organization, initiative, and responsibility, and to extirpate various negative phenomena.

The Abkhaz ASSR's working people have made a significant contribution to this, too. Your republic has accumulated positive experience in concentrating efforts on resolving the most important and most urgent tasks and problems. Real conditions have been created for achieving ahead of schedule -- within 4 years -- the industrial production growth rates envisaged by the 5-year plan. A creative and innovative approach can be sensed in the work. The resolution of problems of economic and social development is being closely linked with ideological and educational tasks.

Abkhazia's working people have every reason for optimism, for faith in their strength and in the feasibility of fulfilling the adopted plans. Last year was marked by significant successes in the development of all sectors of the economy. I would like to note with special pleasure that in 1983 the autonomous republic rural workers for the first time picked and delivered to the state 102,000 metric tons of high quality tea leaves. The citrus fruit growers accomplished excellent work. Record levels have been reached in meat and milk purchases. This indicates that party, soviet, and economic organs and all the working people have done much to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and implement the country's Food Program. Soviet Abkhazia is one of the most distinctive corners of our vast motherland in terms of natural and climatic conditions. The sanatoriums and leisure centers operating on the autonomous republics territory enable working people who come here from all corners of the country to improve their health. It is gratifying that you are striving to do everyting to conserve and augment the region's natural assets, ensure the further improvement of its economy, science, and culture, and develop the "health industry." The successes you have scored are the result of the selfless labor by the republic's workers, kolkhoz members, and labor intelligentsia. Allow me to take advantage of our meeting today to cordially congratulate you, and through you all working people of Soviet Abkhazia, on the remarkable labor achievements and on the award of a CPSU Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the republic and to wish you new successes to the benefit of our great motherland.

It is, of course, pleasing to speak of successes and achievements, but mention must also be made of the fact that you still have unresolved problems, difficulties, and shortcomings. But, as the saying goes, you only learn by experience.

You are striving to draw the correct conclusions from your failures and to find the best ways to overcome them. This is shown by the discussion of last year's results in collectives and at republican forums. Strenuous work to reach the targets of the plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole lies ahead.

Allow me to express my firm belief that Abkhazia's working people, led by the republic's party organization and government, will do everything to implement the projected plans fully and on schedule.

Comrades! Let me dwell now on some foreign policy questions.

Our foreign policy is clearly aimed at ensuring the Soviet people's security and peaceful life and creating conditions for the further improvement of the developed socialist society. The struggle to preserve peace, as the main direction of our foreign policy, is determined by the very nature of our state.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums provide the foundation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course at the present stage.

At present the foreign policy situation is complex and tense. And who is to blame for this? It is quite obvious that full responsibility for the exacerbation of the international situation lies with the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily of U.S. imperialism. Wherever an armed conflict may arise, it is invariably linked with U.S. and NATO attempts to hold back social progress, undermine the democratic processes occurring in various countries, and forcibly stifle the national liberation movements. Unpardonably -- as though neither state borders nor the generally accepted principles and norms of international law existed -- Washington proclaims different parts of the globe to be "zones of U.S. security" and unceremoniously interferes in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Loyal to the Leninist tradition, our party and the Soviet state constantly inform the working people about what the world situation is really like and the dangers with which it is fraught. The acute exacerbation of the situation and the reasons behind it were weightly described in the resolution adopted at the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In this complex and tense situation, it is the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries that bear aloft the banner of peace. Today, real socialism is the main factor containing imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The struggle to safeguard and strengthen peace and eliminate the threat of a world nuclear war has always been at the center of our party's attention. Consistently implementing an active course in defense of peace, over the past few years the USSR has put forth numerous constructive proposals to improve the international situation and curb the arms race and has, in particular, proposed the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, in which lies the greatest danger to human life, and their total liquidation. The Soviet initiatives on the solution of the key questions on which the future of the European peoples and of all mankind depends express the aspirations of the world's peoples.

For the Soviet leadership and people the question of what line to follow in international affairs in today's acute foreign policy situation does not arise. The Soviet Union invariably points out that the way to solve disputed international problems is primarilly by serious, equal and constructive talks. The USSR Supreme Soviet has called on the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of other NATO countries to use all their opportunities to ensure that the governments of those countries renounce the implementation of the position-of-strength policy, which is dangerous for the cause of peace.

But, of course, it must be borne in mind that in the West, and primarily in the United States, there are still political leaders who calculate that by stepping up their military preparations they will manage to attain superiority in the military sphere and will control the lives and fates of other peoples. Disregarding the realities of today's situation, the U.S. Administration stubbornly refuses to accept the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet people's reply to such politicians is firm: Learn from history, and history teaches that the Soviet Union is capable of reliably defending its own and its allies' vital interests.

The Soviet state counters the U.S. Administration's adventurism with the composure and firmness of its peace-loving foreign policy. This was emphasized with special force at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum. Our foreign policy reflects the interests of the Soviet people, is based on fraternal cooperation with the other socialist countries, and is shared and supported by broad circles of the progressive public abroad. It is not easy to resolve the task of preserving peace but, having won peace at the cost of great sacrifices, we will spare no efforts for the sake of preserving this priceless asset. All of you, comrades, will no doubt agree that we can embark only on solutions that do not encroach on our own security or the security of other peoples, solutions that ensure our people's tranquility and peace.

We Soviet people firmly say to the bellicose marshals of imperialism who refuse to heed the appeal to common sense and to take into account the opinion of their own peoples, seeing that they refuse to understand any language but the language of force: We will manage to safeguard our own security and historical gains and the security of our friends and allies under any circumstances. Our party constantly implements the Leninist peace policy, which accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and of other peoples. "And we resolutely declare: We will not deviate a single step from this policy," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed at the Central Committee extraordinary plenum.

Comrades! You are all aware of the sector of work to which I have been assigned by the party and the Government. I think that there is no need to speak of the responsibility borne by state security organs in today's complex international situation.

The successes of socialism and the triumph of true people's power have evoked and continue to evoke furious malice among our ideological enemies, and give rise to streams of lies and slander regarding the Soviet political system and the real gains of the socialist system. The incumbent U.S. Administration openly and cynically proclaims its class goals -- "To destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system." And we can really see the persistent desire of imperialist states' special services to expand the scope of their hostile activity, which is aimed at undermining the socialist system or at least hindering its development. For this purpose they use espionage, ideological subversion, and attempts to create obstacles in the way of our economy's development. Since there is no social base at all in the USSR for organized anti-Soviet activity, the imperialist states' special services and various subversive centers abroad strive increasingly actively to seek out individual Soviet citizens whose ideological and moral makeup offers even the slightest hope of ideological degeneration. Attempts are made to carry out hostile ideological indoctrination of such persons so as to push them onto the path of anti-Soviet actions.

Under the conditions of the sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness, the Soviet Chekists are rallying their ranks even more closely round the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. The state security organs, acting under the party's constant leadership, frustrate the criminal schemes of the imperialist states' special services and apply resolute measures against those who encroach on our states' special services, and apply resolute measures against those who encroach on state and social system. Over the last few years the Chekists have uncovered and rendered harmless dozens of imperialist intelligence agents and emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet centers and have arrested a number of U.S. CIA staffers caught red-handed carrying out espionage operations. The border troops reliably guard our motherland's frontiers, cutting short any attempts by enemy spies and agents to infiltrate our territory. By defending the interests of our state and society, the state security organs defend the interests of every Soviet citizen, because these interests coincide fully in a socialist society. This is why the state security organs inevitably enjoy the working people's complete trust and support in their activity, which they carry out in strict compliance with socialist legality. While applying the force of the law against those who violate it, the state security organs also do much work to exert a preventive influence on persons who display politically harmful tendencies. And I must tell you, comrades, that the Chekists persistently fight for every Soviet person who has gone astray.

Soviet people's political vigilance and their constant readiness to execute their patriotic duty are an effective weapon in the struggle against any intrigues by the class enemy. V.I. Lenin pointed out: "...The first commandment of our policy, the first lesson...which all workers and peasants must learn is to be on guard...." In today's complex international situation this commandment by the leader is exceptionally topical.

To enhance vigilance and to foster class feeling, sense of pride in one's motherland, the ability to orient oneself correctly in complex situations, firmness in one's convictions, and the ability to defend them -- this is our partywide, statewide, nationwide task. Special attention must be paid to the ideological tempering of our young people and to their education in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

Despite the tremendous material expenditure and the great activeness of imperialist special services and foreign anti-Soviet centers, their attempts to realize their subversive plots will end in failure. This happens primarily because they are counteracted by the ideological-political unity of the Soviet people and because the ensuring of state security in our country is a truly nationwide matter.

Socialism is on the offensive in the struggle with capitalism, exerting a tremendous influence on the consciousness and feelings of hundreds of millions of people on earth. Tomorrow will undoubtedly provide new evidence of its tremendous potential and its historic superiority over capitalism.

Dear comrades!

In conclusion, allow me once more to express my sincere thanks to all the labor collectives which have nominated me as their candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, to my agents, and to all the comrades who have spoken at today's meeting. I promise to do everything to justify your lofty trust. I assure you that I will devote all my strength, knowledge, and experience to the cause of serving the ideals of our own Communist Party, to the benefit of the great Soviet people! (Comrade V.M. Chebrikov's speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

During his visit to the Abkhaz ASSR Comrade V.M. Chebrikov familiarized himself with the system of study, lecture, and scientific work at Sukhumi's Physico-Technical Institute, the Georgian Institute of Subtropical Farming, and the Abkhaz State University. At the Sukhumpribor Plant he toured the enterprise's shops and talked with workers, engineering and technical staff, and employees.

V.M. Chebrikov met with members of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom Bureau. The meeting was attended by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

INTERIOR MINISTER FEDORCHUK INTERVIEWED

PM141624 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with USSR Interior Minister V.V. Fedorchuk: "People's Concern of Law and Order"; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 25th Anniversary of the Formation of the Volunteer People's Militia for the Protection of Public Order," adopted last January, emphasizes that the people's militia squads, which were formed on the initiative of the working people, under the leadership of party and soviet organs are making a substantial contribution to strengthening public order, are playing an active part in preventing and stopping offenses, and are doing a great deal to educate Soviet people in the spirit of compliance with the laws and rules of socialist communal life.

The IZVESTIYA editorial board asked USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk to answer a number of questions about cooperation between internal affairs organs and the Volunteer People's Militia.

Question: The very title "Volunteer People's Militia" reflects the essence of this movement, its social significance, and its genuine mass character. What, comrade minister, is the militia squad's contribution to the protection of public order?

Answer: The Communist Party and the Soviet state have paid and continue to pay unremitting attention to strengthening law and order and socialist legality as one of the most important preconditions of successful communist construction. The attention paid by the Communist Party to strengthening order and organization, as omrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, is a key, fundamental question for us. The measures adopted by the party to strengthen state, labor, and public discipline and reinforce legality have met with nationwide approval.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power, Vladimir Ilich Lenin emphasized the need to teach the working people "to adopt HIGH STANDARDS [capitalized words printed in boldface] in struggling for legality" and demanded that people "work indefatigably to create discipline and self-discipline and strengthen organization and order everywhere."

Lenin's theses formed the basis for the emergence and practical activity of the working people's volunteer formations in defending revolutionary order. Thus, for instance, on the workers' initiative and under the leadership of party organizations and the soviets, squads of commissions for assistance to the Cheka organs and the militia were formed as early as 1918 in many cities in the center of Russia, the Urals, and Siberia. The subsequent development of the working people's participation in protecting public order led to the emergence of societies and later also teams for assistance to the militia.

At the end of the 'fifties on the initiative of workers at the Kirov plant and other Leningrad enterprises a new form of working people's mass participation in the protection of public order was born -- the Volunteer People's Militia squads. The Leningraders' initiative was picked up throughout the country.

Generalizing and assessing this initiative, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 2 March 1959 adopted a resolution "On the Participation of the Working People in the Protection of Public Order in the Country."

Twenty-five years have passed, and life has confirmed the effectiveness of this democratic institution. The squads are now a mighty and prestigious force. The 282,000 squads unite 13 million people in their ranks. Each day in their free time more than 400,000 squad members wearing red armbands protect public order in the streets of cities and villages, on transport routes, in parks and stadiums, and at leisure spots.

The contribution made by the people's militia squads to the protection of socialist property, the struggle against theft and speculation, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the struggle against drunkenness, the safety of road traffic, the protection of natural assets and the suppression of poaching is tangible and constantly increasing.

The squads are a good school for instilling civic consciousness, an active life stance, and a highly conscientious attitude regarding the exemplary state of law and order. Under the leadership of the soviets and people's deputies, the work of the squads unites millions of aware, leading citizens.

Question: Any public movement is strengthened by the experience it has accumulated. Which aspects of the activity of the people's militia squads are most important and deserve all-round support and dissemination in your opinion?

Answer: The main mission of the squads is to protect public order, socialist property, and citizens' rights and legitimate interests and to prevent and stop offenses.

It is impossible to overrate the contribution made by the Volunteer People's Militia squads to this important work, which is felt everywhere. Good examples of the squads' experience have been accumulated in Moscow and Leningrad, in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, and in the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's. They exist everywhere, in every oblast or rayon where the careful individual selection of the people admitted to the squads is ensured and where the systematic study by them of the demands of legislation and their own rights and obligations in the protection of order is organized. Before they go on duty, squad members are carefully briefed with the participation of militia personnel, specific tasks are set for each post or beat, and particular attention is paid to the prevention of offenses and to the strict observance of legality and high standards in work.

The squads of the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kiev Arsenal Plant, Vitebsk's 22nd CPSU Congress Grinding Machine Tool Plant, Omsk's Omskshina Production Association, Moscow Oblast's Sergiyevskiy Sovkhoz, and many, many others enjoy great respect among the population.

The squads give considerable assistance to subunits of the State Automobile Inspectorate. The work of specialized squads on transport routes has a great disciplining effect on highway users -- drivers and pedestrians.

An effective form of young people's participation in the struggle for model public order is the Komsomol operational militia squad detachments. The main sphere of their activity is the protection of public order at leisure spots used by young people. There are more than 40,000 Komsomol operational detachments totaling more than 1 million people. Under the leadership of Komsomol committees and Volunteer People's Militia staffs they have accumulated considerable experience in preventing child neglect and juvenine delinquency and in individual educational work with "difficult" adolescents. Detachments of this kind in Leningrad, Lvov, Novosibirsk, and other cities have won a good reputation.

Great importance is attached to the work of Volunteer People's Militia squads in rural areas. Rural squads are active in Belorussia and Lithuania and in Tyumen, Sakhalin, and many other oblasts.

The experience of the work of Volunteer People's Militia squads is constantly being improved and enriched. It is important to give timely support to leading experience and make it a common asset. The rallies and meetings of the squad aktivs and reviews of the activities of the Volunteer People's Militia which are currently taking place, serve precisely this aim. At major enterprises and in cities and rayons seminars of Volunteer People's Militia staff members and commanders and squad members are being held. Many of these seminars function permanently.

Question: A militia squad is people. What civic qualities must a present-day squad member have?

Answer: The ideological, political, and moral demands made on those who join a squad are entirely determined the squads' mission -- to protect socialist public order skillfully. The main thing, of course, is the ideological maturity of the squad member, his profound understanding of the inseparability of the interests of society, the state, and the individual, and his developed sense of civic duty and personal responsibility for model order and for high standards in the conduct of all people at work and in daily life.

Doubtless, a squad member must have personal qualities such as responsiveness, sensitivity, and at the same time resolution, courage, and the readiness at a moment's notice to provide help in stopping evil and preventing offenses.

Labor collectives and public organizations nominate as squad members their best representatives, production pacesetters, that is, people whose lofty civic qualities have been tested in practice.

I will cite only a few of the millions of worthy people.

Hero of the Soviet Union and communist labor shockworker D. Tremasov has headed the Volunteer People's Militia staff of one of the plants in the city of Elektrostal for many years. Toolmaker L. Patseyko, Patriotic War participant, Hero of Socialist Labor, and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, is a squad member at the Mytishchi Machine Building Plant. Repairman and bearer of the Order of Lenin S. Avseyevich heads the squad of a shop at the Minsk Bearing Plant.

In every rayon, city, and village there are many such public-spirited volunteers, active squad members devoted to their duty. The law ensures the defense of the rights and immunity of the squad member when he is discharging his public duty. In turn the squad member must use the rights granted to him only strictly within the law.

Question: Vitaliy Vasilyevich, incidents often occur which demand great valor on the part of squad members. Could you cite some examples of selflessness displayed by certain squad members?

Answer: Indeed, acute situations do arise which demand courage and valor on the part of squad members. Squad members Ya. Salminish, D. Eberinsh, and R. Ritinsh from the Straume Kolkhoz in Latvia's Saldusskiy Rayon acted with precision, initiative, and resourcefulness. They skillfully organized the pursuit of criminals who had robbed the village store and detained them. The valorous squad members were awarded medals "For Excellent Service in the Protection of Public Order."

Such examples abound. The motherland has evaluated highly the courage, valor, and selflessness of squad members who bravely took on armed criminals single-handed and detained them: The Order of the Red Star has been conferred on squad member S. Kondakov from the city of Donetsk; the Order of the Badge of Honor has been conferred on machine operator at the Cherepovets Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant Ye. Taslunov and scientific staffer at a Moscow research institute A. Khrustalev.

Question: We often see squad members side by side with militia personnel in the streets. Together they discharge their duties in protecting order. What is being done to strengthen the links and cooperation between internal affairs organs and the squads?

Answer: The militia and the Volunteer People's Militia squads do the same job, so their daily close cooperation is quite understandable. Before going on duty, the squad members are briefed by their direct leaders and the most experienced personnel of militia subunits. Increasingly often squad members are assigned to posts and beats together with militia personnel. This makes it possible to improve the practical training of the squad members and to increase the number of posts when necessary. Joint patrols by the militia and squad members are well organized and are producing positive results in Riga, Rostov-na-Donu, Gorkiy, Nizhniy Tagil, and many other cities.

Constant cooperation with the Volunteer People's Militia squads and the provision of the necessary assistance to them have been included in the duties of all leaders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs services, subdivisions, and organs and militia precinct inspectors. In every city rayon department, moreover, staffers have been assigned to deal directly with questions of cooperation with Volunteer People's Militia staffs.

Question: One last point. Could you please say something about the problems which must be solved in order to further improve the work of the Volunteer People's Militia squads?

Answer: The further enhancement of the efficiency of the squads' work depends largely on the standard of the squad members' legal knowledge and their training in methods of crime prevention. In this respect much has been and is being done. Nonetheless, in a number of places it is the militia's work for the legal education and training of squad members that is lagging behind. Certain city and rayon internal affairs organs are not giving sufficient concrete assistance to Volunteer People's Militia staffs in the organization and planning of work and in the dissemination and introduction of leading experience accumulated by the best squads. Much remains to be done in this direction in order to constantly improve the squads' activity. If not a single case of a breach of labor and social discipline occurs without consequences for the perpetrator, then drunkenness, hooliganism, stealing, and other negative phenomena will certainly be eradicated from the life of our society. [Answer ends]

At the end of the conversation, V.V. Fedorchuk asked to convey via IZVESTIYA, on behalf of the personnel of internal affairs organs, congratualtions to all squads and squad members in connection with the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Volunteer People's Militia and wishes for success in reliably protecting public order in the country's cities and villages.

ALIYEV TOURS AZERBAIJAN, INSPECTS FACILITIES

21 Feb

PM151441 Baku Bakinskiy Rabochiy in Russian 22 Feb 84 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Warm, Cordial Meetings"]

[Text] On 21 February G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, toured Leninskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy, and Azizbekovskiy Rayons, which are part of Bakinskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, where he has been nominated as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

The working people at the Leninneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration -- Azerbaijan's oldest -- greeted their candidate deputy cordially and with bouquets of flowers. At a meeting held here operator Sulduz Ibayev, shop chief Shargiya Adygezalova, laboratory assistant Raisa Golushko, Hero of Socialist Labor Musa Bayramov, a party and labor veteran, and others stated their unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state aimed at making the socialist fatherland prosper further and at consolidating worldwide peace. They requested that the sincere gratitude and appreciation of the oilmen and all Leninskiy Rayon's working people be conveyed to the Leninist party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally for their constant attention to and concern for Soviet people's welfare and the ensuring of their peaceful creative labor. The workers reported their successes in the 5-year plan shock vigil and the new increased socialist pledges adopted in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

"It is extremely pleasant for me," Comrade G.A. Aliyev said, addressing the assembly, "to be back in your collective among representatives of the oldest detachment of Azerbaijan's heroic oilmen who are making a worthy contribution to the republic's successes."

Speaking of the great and responsible tasks of the administration's working people in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (193) and Extraordinary Plenums, G.A. Aliyev stressed the importance of unconditionally fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges adopted for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. We know that it is difficult to extract oil from old oilfields. But the region's oilmen have repeatedly proved that they are capable of great deeds. The creative thought, initiative, and rich experience that you possess is the foundation for the achievement of new successes.

In a short time a block of shops of the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Machine Building Plant has grown up in a former desert. With their commissioning, the capacity of the enterprise, which is as old as the century, has almost doubled. After visiting the spacious new production building, which is equal to several soccer fields in area, Comrade Aliyev talked with workers and specialists, many of whom he knew from his previous visits to the plant. The working people, who are doing highly productive shock work, had plenty to tell him.

Milling machine operator Khanlar Akhmedov proudly reported that his collective has decided to cope with the first quarter's target by election day. The guarantee of success, the innovator rightly considered, is the team contract. Crane operator Mazander Naftaliyeva's face glowed with happiness -- her family has just moved into a new apartment. Party and labor veterans will continue to be active and to set a good example for the young generation in everything, installation worker Ivan Sibukhanov affirmed.

The initiative of the enterprise's collective, which in response to the party's appeal has pledged this year to increase labor productivity by 1.3 percent above the plan and reduce output prime cost by an additional 1 percent, deserves a high assessment. Thanks to this, some R780,000 worth of output will be obtained.

Thank you for your lofty patriotism and selflessness, G.A. Aliyev cordially thanked the machine building workers. "I am confident that you will keep your word with honor. I have long been acquainted with your collective and it is pleasing to note its new successes and the enormous changes in the appearance and the standards of equipment of the veteran enterprise, which is truly enjoying its second youth."

The workers spoke with a sense of great satisfaction and gratitude about the portentous changes that have taken place since the last elections in the Razin settlement, where large multistory apartment blocks have sprung up, new schools, stores, and cultural and consumer service institutions have opened, and the first trolleybus service has begun. They rightly linked all this with the fruitful activity of their deputy G.A. Aliyev, whom they again unanimously nominated for the country's supreme organ of state power.

After expressing heartfelt gratitude for this lofty trust, Comrade Aliyev gave an assurance that he will spare no efforts to honorably vindicate it. In the warm words addressed to me," he said, "and in the elevated atmosphere of our meeting I see above all the unanimous and total support by the working class and all Baku's working people for the CPSU's wise Leninist policy and the practical activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo.

At the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Machine Building Plant, G.A. Aliyev visited shops manufacturing deep-well pumps and equipment for the separate operation of wells. He looked at the production buildings, which send output to dozens of destinations in the country and abroad and drew attention to the importance of further increasing the quality and reliability and expanding the range of articles greatly needed by oilmen.

Repairmen's team leader Emi Aga Kuli ogly has worked at the beloved enterprise for 42 years. Time has silvered his hair, but the veteran's soul is still young. He talked with truly youthful fervor about the illustrious deeds of his collective, which has decided to complete the 5-year plan 1 year ahead of schedule. The team's initiative deserved a high assessment.

Welding together experience and youth is a good tradition of machine building workers. A graphic illustration of this is the team of lathe operator Anastasiya Krylova, which is made up entirely of women who received their first lessons in skill from their experienced mentor.

It is good that you have a lot of young people, Comrade Aliyev noted when he visited the team's section. I hope you will mark the 5-year plan shock vigil with weighty new achievements.

Foreman Vakhid Agayev's team at borehole 1824 at the Ordzhonikidzeneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration sank a borehole almost 2.5 km deep greatly ahead of schedule. In showing Comrade Aliyev their modern installation, whose drill bit is already down to the 1 km mark, the drilling workers reported that they plan to hand over the well, which will promote the further stabilization of oil extraction, to its users a month ahead of schedule.

G.A. Aliyev inquired about the working and living conditions of the drilling workers, who are united in a comprehensive integral-process team, and stressed that it is necessary to widely disseminate experience of work using the progressive form of labor organization and incentives. He set the task of not being content with what has been achieved and striving not only to stabilize but also to increase extraction of the liquid fuel from the old deposits.

Not far from Mardakyan the large complex of a new bread factory has sprung up, the first phase of which has already been commissioned. During the visit to the new building the need to rapidly start up the capacities and step up output in every possible way was noted and the prospects for the further development of the republic's food industry were discussed.

Comrade Aliyev also visited Azizbekovskiy Rayon's new No 23 United City Hospital, where he met with the medical personnel.

Accompanying Comrade G.A. Aliyev were K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; and Z.M. Yusif-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB.

22 Feb

PM151518 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "We Respond to the Party's Concern With Shock Work"]

[Text] On 22 February G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, toured Kirovskiy Rayon, which is part of Bakinskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, where he has been nominated as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Comrade Aliyev visited a new square, looked at a monument erected there to Karl Marx, the founder of scientific Communism, and laid flowers at its base.

The distincitve multistory building of the Baku No 5 Taxi Pool, which appeared on an empty lot 3 years ago, attracts attention from a distance. Some 650 cars can quickly drive up its wide ramp to park. The republic's largest taxi pool is fitted with the latest equipment; manual labor is virtually ruled out here.

Comrade Aliyev looked at the technical servicing zone and the fault-identification line and visited the repair zone, where the high standard of production is gratifying. He was told of the successful introduction at the enterprise of the progressive car repair method, which makes it possible to significantly accelerate and increase the quality of unit repairs.

The collective of the No 3 Housebuilding Combine has been working quite well recently. At the entrance to its main building you are met by a colorful placard: "A 1-percent labor productivity increase above the plan means 843 square meters of housing above the target. An additional 0.5 percent reduction in output prime cost means 30 apartments produced from saved materials." That is precisely how the housing construction workers decided to respond to the party's appeal, by steadily stepping up production capacity.

G.A. Aliyev familiarized himself with the work of the production lines which turn out components for apartments destined for Baku people and inquired about the prospects for housing construction in the republic's capital. Serious complaints were expressed in this connection about the architectural design of housing. In housing construction it is necessary to make every possible use of the elements of national architecture and create distinctive and original building designs.

Talking with the workers and specialists, Comrade Aliyev inquired about their working and living conditions and the problems that worry people.

With his cordial words of gratitude to the beloved party, whose main concern is concern for Soviet people's welfare, plasterer Nuri Khalilov, a veteran of the enterprise, expressed the opinion of all his labor comrades. We will work even better and more productively, he said, in order to make our beloved Baku and the Soviet motherland more beautiful. In the current 5-year plan our team has decided to fulfill two 5-year plan targets.

Azerbaijan's construction workers, Comrade Aliyev said, addressing the working people of the housing construction combine, are making a worthy contribution to the development of the republic's national economy. It is pleasing that your combine, which was for a long time a laggard, has now achieved fairly good successes. It plays an important role in implementing Baku's housing program. Therefore, the tasks facing you are significant and responsible. It is necessary not only to seek in every possible way to achieve quantitative results, but also to be concerned above all for the quality of output. After all, the apartments that you construct are destined for Soviet people, which means they should bring them happiness and a good mood so that they have every opportunity for a good rest after strenuous work.

G.A. Aliyev also visited the plant producing the base sections for stationary deep-sea platforms. Located on the shores of the Caspian, this unique enterprise will be the base for a further assault on the sea's resources. The first phase of the plant has already been commissioned and today an intensive businesslike rhythm reigns in its gigantic main production building.

Comrade Aliyev watched the work of the mighty rolling machine, which gently bends a thick sheet of metal into a huge oval as if it were a thin piece of paper. He inquired about the progress of the construction of the enterprise and went up on the deck of a special barge which will transport the plant's finished products out into the open sea.

Mezagim Mamedov's team is among those that are doing shock work in building the enterprise. Its leader has devoted almost 40 years to his trade but, he says, this is the first time we have had the chance to create such a project. We are sparing no efforts and endeavors to honorably cope with the tasks that our collective has been set.

You are creating a fine plant, one of the biggest in our country, Comrade Aliyev said in his talk with construction and installation workers. It is a great honor to be working on this construction project and leave your signature as workers on it. Because this unique enterprise will serve people for many years, helping them to extract oil from the depths of the sea, it is gratifying that this construction project is among the front-ranking projects in the republic. I hope you will continue to work just as selflessly and mark the 5-year plan shock vigil with new achievements.

Accompanying Comrade G.A. Aliyev were K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; Z.M. Yusif-zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB; and A.D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

GROMYKO TOURS MINSK, VISITS FACILITIES

Meets Belorussian Officials

PM151359 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade A.A. Gromyko's Stay in Minsk"]

[Text] During his stay in Minsk A.A. Gromyko, candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, visited the Minsk Refrigerator Plant 28 February and met with the enterprise's workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees. A.A. Gromyko inquired about the working people's social and consumer service conditions and the progress in fulfilling the plan targets for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The candidate deputy hoped that the enterprise's collective would cope honorably with the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

Accompanying A.A. Gromyko at the plant were N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, V.I. Brovikov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and other comrades.

The same day a talk was held between A.A. Gromyko and the Belorussian SSR party and state leadership. Topical questions of the republic's economic and social development and the improvement of ideological education work in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the propositions contained in the speech at the plenum by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

A.A. Gromyko dwelled on the most important questions of the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace, the peoples' security, the limitation of the arms race, and detente. He wished Belorussian working people new successes in their creative labor for the good of the socialist motherland.

N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a briefing on the work of the republic party organization to ensure fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets and talked about the measures being taken with the aim of intensifying the national economy, increasing production efficiency, and successfully implementing the plans and socialist pledges for the current year.

Taking part in the talk were Comrades V.I. Brovikov, G.G. Bartoshevich, V.G. Baluyev, N.I. Dementey, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, V.A. Lepeshkin, N.N. Polozov, I.F. Yakushev, V.Ye. Lobanok, N.L. Snezhkova, chiefs of Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee departments, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and other comrades.

Departs for Moscow 28 Feb

PM151400 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade A.A. Gromyko Leaves Minsk"]

[Text] Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, who had been in Minsk, left for Moscow 28 February.

He was warmly seen off at the airfield by Comrades N.N. Slyunkov, V.I. Brovikov, G.G. Bartoshevich, V.G. Baluyev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, N.L. Snezhkova: G.S. Tarazevich, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Gorkom, and Belorussian SSR Foreign Minister A.Ye. Gurinovich.

ROMANOV CONCLUDES LENINGRAD VISIT 26 FEB

PM150851 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Comrade G.V. Romanov's Visit to Leningrad"]

[Text] On 26 February G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting at the Smolnyy with members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau and secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms in Leningrad City and Oblast. During the talks there was an examination of questions connected with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) plenum and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the same day G.V. Romanov, USSR Supreme Soviet Candidate deputy, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in our city to meet voters, left Leningrad for Moscow. G.V. Romanov was seen off at Pulkovo airport by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the Leningrad Party Obkom, B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, A.P. Dumachev, V.I. Korzhov, V.N. Lobko, P.P. Mozhayev, I.I. Nikulin, D.P. Nosyrev, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, Yu.F. Solovyev, and V.Ya. Khodyrev, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau, and A.F. Dubov, T.I. Zhdanova, N.K. Laychukovskiy, and A.M. Fateyev, secretaries of the Leningrad Gorkom.

G.V. Romanov was presented with flowers by some pioneers.

MARSHAL SOKOLOV MEETS LENINGRAD CONSTITUENCY

PM151141 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Strengthen the Fatherland's Might by Labor"]

[Excerpts] Unanimous support for the party's wise domestic and foreign policy was expressed by the participants in a meeting in Tikhvin yesterday between voters of the Leningradskiy Selskiy No 20 Electoral Okrug and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

Addressing the meeting, S.L. Sokolov expressed heartfelt gratitude to the voters for their high confidence in him and gave an assurance that he will justify it with loyal service to the motherland, the Communist Party, and the Soviet people.

PRESIDIUM AMENDS LAW ON CRIMES AGAINST STATE

PM141413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the "Legal Information" rubric: "Protecting State Interests"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has made a number of amendments and additions to the law on criminal responsibility for crimes against the state. Specifically, it has been made a crime to transmit economic, scientific, technical, or other information constituting an official secret to foreign organizations (or their representatives) or to gather such information for that purpose. If such actions cause major material damage to state or social organizations or entail other serious consequences, the culprits will be punishable by up to 8 years' imprisonment. The amendments also affect the statutes of the law on responsibility for violations of the rules on currency dealings, the procedure for leaving and entering the USSR, and so forth.

IZVESTIYA ON CONTINUITY OF PEACE POLICY

PM151716 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Basic Mandate"]

[Text] The results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are a vivid manifestation of the universal support by our country's working people for the election platform of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, which embodies the CPSU's policy and the will and interests of all Soviet people. The USSR's Leninist foreign policy, aimed at the preservation of peace and at averting the nuclear threat hanging over mankind, is an important plank of this platform.

The creative efforts by the Soviet people and their vanguard, the CPSU, are aimed at building communist society and creating the future, and are inseparably linked with our party's and state's constant concern for peace. The land of the soviets invariably advocates that mankind be spared the storms of destructive conflicts and that it be allowed to concentrate its attention on peaceful deeds. This is the Soviet Union's general line in the international arena, which originates in the historic Leninist Decree on Peace.

In proclaiming this course the Communist Party has proceeded and continues to proceed from the necessity to defend the aspirations and interests of the citizens of the land of the soviets. Adventurism and claims to world domination are alien to our socialist motherland, and it has no need of an arms race for the sake of profits or a policy of force. Our goals are detente, peaceful cooperation on the principles of equality, real disarmament, and elimination of the threat of war.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared in his campaign speech: "One of the most important and most insistent mandates of Soviet voters has been, is, and will be the mandate to cherish peace as our most prized possession and to ensure our motherland's security. I can report that the party and the Soviet state have unwaveringly obeyed this mandate. They have obeyed it in conditions that have not been easy."

The firmness of the USSR's peace-loving course and the persistence and consistency of its implementation have won for our country the respect of many people in the world. And this is understandable. Our country's struggle to consolidate peace in the face of imperialism's aggressive schemes reflects the aspirations of the working people of all continents.

The 27 December 1922 appeal by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets to all peoples of the world said: "Working people of the world! All who desire peaceful labor, pool your efforts with Soviet Russia's efforts in order to ensure peace and preserve mankind from monstrous and destructive wars!... Let all peoples demand peace from their governments. The cause of peace is in the hands of the peoples themselves." This was the voice of the victorious people's power, the voice of the working people of the world's first workers' and peasants' state.

Today, too, we proclaim: "The cause of peace is in the hands of the peoples themselves!" And this call, supported by a clear-cut program of struggle to curb the nuclear threat, gives the peoples energy in their struggle for a peaceful future and inspires people's hearts with faith in that struggle's success. The peoples know: The Soviet Union has guarded and continues to guard the interests of peace. Our country's incessant activity in this great field is backed by the purposeful struggle waged by the socialist community states and the peoples who have taken the new path of historical development.

The present complexity of the international situation makes it imperative to double and treble the peoples' efforts in the implementation of the policy of peace and international cooperation. Our country expresses the readiness and determination to strive for positive developments in the world. Its actions in the international arena are permeated by calm confidence in the final triumph of the struggle to strengthen peace. This is not surprising. Our foreign policy is based on our state's might, on the unity of party and people. This is what gives Soviet foreign policy its dynamism and what makes it so fruitful.

Imperialist propaganda expatiates about a "Soviet threat." Its conductors are striving by all means to convince the Western public that our country is not concerned with defense but with hatching some kind of "sinister plans." Security requirements and defense needs have forced us to divert considerable resources, but is also a fact that even under complex conditions we have not, nor do we intend to, cut back social programs and the plans of communist construction. This is what the hostile anti-Soviet propaganda in the West would like to conceal, because this fact graphically exposes the falsity and lies of the concoctions concerning a "Soviet threat." Peace is threatened by those who, for the sake of further enriching the big shots of the military business, are fleecing millions of ordinary people in the United States and the other countries of big capital, by those who, by stationing new missiles and sending their navies to foreign shores, are striving to impose their "order" on other peoples.

While the verbal declarations in favor of peace made from official forums in the United States are not supported by practice or deeds and remain empty rhetoric, the Soviet Union is not just speaking about peace but is putting forward a range of specific proposals aimed at attaining real and positive progress in the solution of the urgent questions and problems on which the fate of universal peace depends.

New evidence of this is provided by the proposals to codify relations between nuclear powers put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. They have been received throughout the world as yet another manifestation of the great Soviet state's true love of peace, as a program for stabilizing the situation prevailing in the world and for consolidating universal security. These proposals correspond with the vital aspirations of all peoples.

The task of curbing the nuclear arms race is of pivotal significance for peace. The USSR's position on this question is clear. We are in favor of reaching agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, including in Europe, in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. Other Soviet proposals are still in force. Their goal is to improve the situation, strengthen peace, and ensure a favorable turnabout in international affairs.

The struggle for the peoples' interest on a broad, international scale has never been easy. The forces of oppression and reaction do not intend to lay down their arms. We have had no illusions on this score, not do we have any now. But we are aware and convinced that the correctness of our cause, combined with socialism's political and material potential, is an invincible force.

INTERVIEW ON ANNIVERSARY OR PEOPLE'S MILITIA

LD151755 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Interview granted by USSR Deputy Interior Minister Lieut Gen of Militia Boris Kuzmich Yelisov to correspondent Tamara Karetnikova on 25th anniversary of People's Voluntary Militia -- date and place of interview not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karetnikova] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Voluntary Militia groups. Boris Kuzmich, tell us about the role of the groups in contemporary conditions.

[Yelisov] There are no 13 million members of the groups in the country. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision yet again testifies to our party's constant attention to the activity of these public formations. The decision notes the activity of the People's Militia Groups in warning of and suppressing violations of the law and in carrying out work in educating Soviet people in the spirit of the observance of the laws and respect for the regulations of the socialist community. The people's voluntary militia groups make a great contribution to the consolidation of public order. The People's Voluntary Militia groups enjoy great authority in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk, Kazan and other places. The militia groups of the Moscow Hammer and Sickle works, the Leningrad Kirov works production association, the Kiev Arsenal works, the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine and many others take an active part in maintaining law and order in the territory assigned to them.

[Karetnikova] Boris Kuzmich, you have said that the members of the people's militia groups take an active part in maintaining public order and the struggle against violations of the law. Could you tell us about the organization of this activity in a little more detail?

[Yelisov] The basic direction in the work of the People's Voluntary Militia groups is the maintenance of public order, the protection of the rights and legal interests of the citizens, and the forestalling of various antisocial manifestations. More than 400,000 members of the groups go out on a voluntary basis on the streets of towns and villages every day. This is indeed the embodiment of Lenin's instruction on the gradual involvement of everybody in the work of running the state. It is difficult now to imagine the streets of our towns and villages without the people with the red armbands bearing initials of the people's voluntary group. These are genuine enthusiasts. True to their social duty, they have an irreconcilable attitude to everything that contradicts our morality.

Along with the organs of internal affairs, the groups struggle against mismanagement and the misappropriation of state public property, and also take part in ensuring safety of movement for transport and pedestrians and in the legal education of the population.

[Karetnikova] Boris Kuzmich, the members of the People's Voluntary Militia groups include quite a lot of Komsomol members, members of the operative Komsomol detachments. What sort of place do they occupy in the maintenance of law and order?

[Velisov] Very great. The role of the operative Komsomol detachments of voluntary militia group members, which are an active form of participation by the Komsomol organizations in the struggle against violations of law among young people and minors, is inestimable.

Particular stress is placed on ensuring order in the streets, in leisure places for young people, in clubs, discotheques, stadiums. Along with watch duties and patrols, the operative Komsomol detachments keep a constant check on the behavior of minors and difficult youths who systematically disturb public order and react promptly to misdemeanors committed by them. The operative detachments of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Alma Ata, Volgograd, Riga, Perm and other cities enjoy a good reputation among the population. Where the militia workers render daily help in the work of the detachments and train the members of the peoples' militia groups in the forms and methods of the struggle against law infringements and where work with families in misfortune is done not formally but creatively and with clarity of purpose, the order is at a much higher level. For many Komsomol members, and particularly members of the operative Komsomol detachments, the voluntary people's militia group have become a good school for acquiring a civic spirit and an implacable attitude toward violations of law and order. Work in the Komsomol detachments gives young people the opportunity to acquaint themselves more closely with the activity of the internal affairs organs. Many of our Komsomol helpers choose the militia profession as a result of this.

[Karetnikova] The effectiveness of the people's militia groups depends to a large extent on their collaboration with the organs of the militia. How is this carried out? What problems exist in this sphere?

[Yelisov] Many years of experience in the work of the people's militia groups testify to the fact that where issues of collaboration with the organs of internal affairs are persistently resolved, the groups become an effective force in the preservation of public order. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs concerns itself constantly with the improvement of collaboration between the militia and the people's militia groups. One of the forms of these links is the exchange of information on the state of public order. There is great significance in joint conferences and seminars of the leading workers of the internal affairs organs and commanders of the people's militia groups and the chiefs of their headquarters. Here they discuss the results of the work done and outline concrete actions for consolidating public law and order. Despite the positive experience in this work, it must unfortunately be noted that militia workers do not always render the necessary aid to the members of the people's militia groups. Sometimes it happens that the groups cannot organize their activity correctly. The members of the people's militia groups do not always receive sufficiently detailed and qualified instruction. The routes of their patrols are not changed for months and these and similar shortcomings give rise to passivity among the groups' members and affect their organization. Fulfilling the demands of the party and government decision on the problems of maintaining public order and the struggle against law infringements, at the present time the organs of internal affairs are implementing a broad range of organizational and practical measures in improving the legal education and training of people's militia group members in the forms and methods of the struggle against the infringements.

INDIAN COSMONAUTS TO START PRE-FLIGHT TRAINING

LD151504 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reporting from Zvezdniy Gorodok (Stellar township):

Soviet-Indian crews are all ready for the joint space flight and the work aboard the "Salyut-7--Soyuz-T" orbital complex, according to Vladimir Shatalov, the person in charge of Soviet cosmonatus' training, who spoke at a news conference for Soviet and Indian newsmen today.

Vladimir Shatalov said that after a rest at the stellar township the crews would leave for the Baykanour cosmodrome where they would undergo pre-flight training obligatory for all cosmonauts working both under national and "Intercosmos" programs.

The manager of the Soviet cosmonauts' training program introduced the two Soviet-Indian crews. The first includes Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Malyshev (commander), Gennadiy Strekalov (flight engineer) and India's Rakesh Sharma (cosmonaut-researcher). The second one consists of Anatoliy Berezovoy (commander), Georgiy Grechko (flight engineer) and Ravish Malhotra (cosmonaut-researcher).

The Indian cosmonauts said that they will take with them into space an Indian national flag and soil from their homeland.

"Our launching will signify an absolutely new stage in the development of cooperation between the USSR and India in the lofty cause of peaceful studying and mastering outer space," said the Indian cosmonaut Ravish Malhotra. "The peoples of the Soviet Union and my country have always come out for peace. We want outer space to be free of weapons. On leaving earth we say: "We will fly into outer space for the sake of peace and for the good of mankind."

Rakesh Sharma said that during the forthcoming flight the Indian programme will be devoted mainly to the study of India's natural resources.

There are three main directions in the programme of the joint flight: Medical and biological experiments, technological experiments and study of the land surface and the ocean. It also includes absolutely new work in outer space suggested by Indian specialists.

Asked by journalists if cosmonauts would do yoga exercises in conditions of weightlessness the representatives of India replied in the affirmative. Indian specialists are of the opinion that it is exactly with the help of such exercises that it will be possible to lessen the influence of undesirable factors of weightlessness on the human organism.

SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 MAR; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD160751 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 16 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 16 TASS -- The Cosmos-1544 Earth's artificial satellite intended for the continuation of space exploration was launched in the Soviet Union Thursday.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of revolution -- 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 677 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 649 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

The apparatus functions normally.

DUTCH PROFESSOR SAYS POISON GAS OF SOVIET MAKE

PM151634 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Mar 84 p 4

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Poison Gases 'Must Come From Soviet Union'"]

[Excerpt] Rotterdam, 13 Mar -- The mixture of poison gases to which Iranian soldiers who are receiving treatment in the West have been exposed must have come from the Soviet Union. Mustard gas is well known in the West, but so-called yellow rain (mycotoxin) is manufactured nowhere in the West.

So said Toxicology Professor Auby Heyndrickx of the University of Ghent. Heyndrickx, who said that he had previously demonstrated the use of yellow rain in Kampuchea, has recently returned from a visit to Vienna, where a number of wounded Iranian soldiers are being treated. Laboratory tests in Ghent have shown that both these patients and those in Stockholm have been in contact with a mixture of mustard gas and yellow rain.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES GAGARIN COMMEMORATION

LD091646 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- "Yuriy Gagarin's name will always remain in the history of mankind as a symbol of heroism and courage, boundless dedication to his cause. He was a true trailblazer. He combined such lofty qualities as Soviet patriotism, optimism, flexibility of mind, courage and purposefulness," said commander-in-chief of the Air Force, Deputy Defence Minister of the U.S.S.R. Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Kutakhov. He delivered today a report at a celebration meeting in Moscow devoted to the 50th birth anniversary of the world's first spaceman Yuriy Gagarin (1934-1968).

As many as 57 Soviet cosmonauts already made space flights. 12 of them worked on board orbital manned ships and stations thrice and 18 twice. The duration of space flights increased from [number indistinct] minutes to the record of 211 days.

Pavel Kutakhov pointed out that the scopes and nature of space explorations logically lead to the idea that international cooperation in this sphere is necessary.

The joint programme of the socialist countries "Intercosmos" is being fruitfully implemented and is constantly widening. Nine cosmonauts-researchers from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania already worked in orbit. A citizen of France made a flight together with Soviet cosmonauts. A representative of the Republic of India is training for a space flight.

"Implementing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence," Pavel Kutakhov said, "The Soviet Union declares for peaceful development of international cooperation in the sphere of space exploration which must serve the noble cause of the relaxation of international tension, consolidation of confidence among peoples. An example of this is joint work of Soviet scientists with scientists of India, France, Sweden and other countries."

It is pointed out in the report that "the present Washington administration opposes the Soviet peace programmes with an adventuristic course aimed at the militarisation of outer space, the course which is confirmed by practical deeds for the deployment of up-to-date space armaments. The Pentagon's decision to form since the autumn of 1982 in the composition of the air forces a special space command which will have at its disposal the weapon systems meant for combat operations in outer space, should be viewed as another step in militarisation of outer space.

"Proceeding from the insistent need not to lose time, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space, the USSR suggests to reach agreement on banning the use of force in outer space and from space with regard to earth."

Pointing out that the Soviet proposals met with broad response and support at the session of the United Nations General Assembly, Pavel Kutakhov stressed that "near-earth space has become an important section of human activity. Peaceful exploration of outer space must yield for mankind many things that will beautify its life, fill it with new contents."

[In a similar report beoadcast on 9 Mar at 1600 GMT, Moscow said the meeting was attended by G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, among others.]

AIR FORCE COLONEL DIES 'IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES'

PM141511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed announcement]

[Text] The Command and Political Department of the Air Force commander in chief's Main Staff and Directorates, and his combat friends and comrade report with profound sorrow the death in the performance of his service duties of Colonel Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Koreshkov, member of the CPSU since 1960 and USSR honored military airman, and express their condolences to the deceased's relatives and friends.